

Theatre-Royal.

THOSE LADIES who have Boxes for the Eleventh Night of the CASTLE SPECTRE, and the Public are respectfully informed that it will be performed

On SATURDAY 21st April,

MR HALLION

Most respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, That his BENEFIT is fixed for THURSDAY the 19th instant, which is the last of his theatrical career, and he is now in the 24th year of his service at the Theatre-Royal; and as the above-mentioned night is to be the last he will have the honour of appearing before the Public in that capacity, he humbly prays to solicit and hope for their patronage on that occasion.—Therefore,

On THURSDAY, April 19, will be presented the Tragedy of

JANE SHORE.

Lord Hastings—Mr WOODS,

Pumot—Mr KIMBLE;

Alice—Miss GOUGH,

Jane Shore—Miss KEMBLE.

After which will be presented, an Interlude, called

LINCOLN TRAVELS.

To which will be added, the favourite Musical Farce of

NETLEY ABBEY.

Gunnel (with a Hornpipe)—Mr SCRIVEN,

Mr Scrape (the Irish Barber)—Mr ROCK;

In which he will introduce the Story of

THE IRISH SCHOOLMASTER.

Catherine—Mrs BRAMWELL,

Ellen Woodbine—Mrs BEW.

Tickets to be had of Mr Hallion, at his house, west end of

St. Andrew Street.

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, IN EIGHTEEN VOLS QUARTO.

To be SOLD, by auction, at the Globe Tavern, Fleet Street, London, on Tuesday the 8th May next, at one o'clock noon, THE Whole remaining PROPERTY of this very valuable and desirable Book, in the following Lots:—
I.—The whole remaining COMPLETE COPIES of the Book.
II.—The whole remaining BROKE or ODD VOLUMES.
III.—The whole COPPERPLATES from which the Impressions of the Plates have been taken.—And,
IV.—The COPY-RIGHT of the Book.

The Property now offered to the trade is well worth their attention. The rank it holds in the literary world, and in the esteem of the public, may be gathered from the extent and rapidity of the sales, which are generally known to the trade, and exceed any thing of the kind which has hitherto occurred in any known literary work; and it may be added, that it is only from particular circumstances which render it necessary to wind up the present concern, that the property is at all to be offered for sale in the above way. The Copy-right of the Book includes a great number of original and valuable articles, which have sold the present Proprietors a great deal of money to authors who stand high in public estimation.

It is intended to circulate immediately among the trade the particulars of the property to be disposed of, and the general conditions of the sale—and, in the mean time, further information will be obtained by applying to Mr James Gray, writer, Beaufort Place, and Mr John Macfarquhar, W. S. and to Mr Thomas Brown, printer in Edinburgh; or to Mr Thomas Bonar, 11, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, and Mr George Nicolson, 11, Pall Mall, London.

SALE OF CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS & BULLOCK HIDES.

To be SOLD, by auction, in lots (by Decree of the High Court of Admiralty) at the house of Mr William Ferguson, the three Indian Kings, Quay Side, Newcastle upon Tyne, on Thursday the 19th day of April inst. at eleven o'clock forenoon, and the sale to be continued until all be sold;

ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED CHEESES—27 Kegs Butter—36 Sacks Clover Seed—66 Hhds. Linseed—quantity of various sorts of other seeds—and 597 Bundles Salted Hides, part of the cargo of the ship De Hoop, Duk Corneille matter.

Samples may be seen seven days previous to the sale, at the said Mr Ferguson's. And further particulars may be had, by applying to William Clark, Esq. Dockway Square, North Shields, the Commissioner appointed to dispose of the above articles.

The deposit, and the remainder of the purchase money, are both to be paid for in cash or bank notes. The freight being so far advanced, renders it necessary to have the sale so soon.

TO BE LET,

THAT HOUSE No. 43, PRINCE STREET, consisting of twelve rooms, and excellent accommodation for servants, with stable and coach-house.

To be seen Tuesdays and Fridays betwixt one and three o'clock.

For particulars apply to Henry Jardine, writer to the signet.

TO BE LET,

HOUSE OF NORTHFIELD, &c. NEAR PRESTONPANS.

THE HOUSE OF NORTHFIELD, with the Gardens and Pigeon-house, lying in the town of Preston, and parish of Prestonpans, within eight miles of Edinburgh, and ten minutes walk of the sea, all as presently possessed by Miss Robertson. The tenant may have four acres of old grass along with the house, if wanted.

For particulars, apply to James Kettle, writer, Edinburgh.

HOUSE AND GARDEN TO LET, IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF EDINBURGH.

THE HOUSE, Garden, and Offices of SPELAW, in the parish of Collington, about four miles from Edinburgh. The house will be seen Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 12 noon till two o'clock afternoon. If wished for, the tenant can be accommodated with several acres of good pasture.

For further particulars application may be made to George Tod, writer, Edinburgh.

HOUSE AND GARDEN FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th day of April inst. betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon.

THAT HOUSE, STABLE, WRIGHT'S SHOP, SHADE, and GARDEN, lying at Burrowmuirhead, in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and presently possessed by Robert Moffman, the proprietor, and his tenants.—The premises are pleasantly situated, and the house and offices were lately built, and are in good repair.

For further particulars apply to George Tod, writer in Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale.

SALE OF HOUSES & GARDEN AT CROSSCAUSEWAY.

To be SOLD by public roup, in John's Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 25th April current, between the hours of one and two afternoon.

A TACK for 300 years, commencing 16th March 1747, of one Eighth Part of an ACRE of GROUND, with several Houses, Gardens, and Well erected thereon, lying immediately east of that large tenement lately erected by Mr Livingstone, grocer, on the south of Colinton, near Edinburgh. These subjects are now rented at 30s. and may be greatly improved by new erections.

For further particulars, apply to George Aulfin, Slater, Warriston's Close, who has powers to conclude a private bargain, and to be repeated.

GEOGRAPHY.

A. DOUGLAS returns his most grateful thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the encouragement he has received; and begs leave to inform them, that he will begin a COURSE of GEOGRAPHY on Monday the 23d April 1798. Attendance for Gentlemen at 10, and for Ladies 11 forenoon.—If any should prefer an earlier or later hour, he will endeavour to accommodate them.

Syllabus may be had at Mr Creech's shop, and information as to other particulars, by applying to the Rev. Dr Baird, Principal of the University.

N.B. A. Douglas teaches privately in Families, as formerly.

WATER PROOF CLOTH.

MASON AND THOMSON, WOOLLEN-DRAPEERS, Respectfully inform their Friends, that they have received, A ROYAL PATENT WATER PROOF CLOTH, which, by a chemical preparation, is made not only to resist RAIN, but is of a texture so fine and pliant, that it is equally suitable for Ladies Habits or Gentlemen's Wear. N.B.—As usual, M. & T. have a complete variety of Woollen Drapery, suited to the season.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,

WRITERS COURT, ROYAL EXCHANGE, EDINBURGH.

THE Annual Premiums due upon Insurances in this Office at the term of LADY DAY, being the 25th of MARCH ult. are requested to be immediately paid up, at also a Duty of Two Shillings on every Hundred Pounds; as by neglecting the payment thereof 15 days after the term, the benefit of the policy expires.

Persons insured are therefore desired to call at the Office, where receipts are given for the premium on old Insurances, and policies issued for new ones.

THE Insured are requested to observe, That the additional Tax of SIXPENCE upon every L. 100 commenced 29th September last, which obliges the Agent to collect Ninepence additional to 25th March 1799, being 18 months.

DUTCH FLAX AND CLOVER SEEDS. WILLIAM HALL and CO. Edinburgh, are now landing from Rotterdam, 300 Hogheads of LINTSEED, and a few Tons of CLOVER SEED, of the best quality, which they will sell on reasonable terms.

Samples may be seen by applying at their counting-house, Lawnmarket, or to William Tait, Leith.

COTTON AND YARN.

TO be SOLD, by public auction, at the Compting House of RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and CO. Leith, on Thursday the 19th inst. at one o'clock afternoon, 5 Bales of COTTON, and One Large Vat of YARN;

Imported in the Peggy, Captain Hunter, from Hamburg.

A SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To be SOLD on Thursday, 19th April current, in Allison's Back Square, right hand side, and third door, in a large Lodging there.

A Large Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A Mirror Glasses and Carpets, Mounted Beds, Feather Beds, a Kitchen Jack, and other Kitchen Furniture.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock.

SALE OF FURNITURE.

To be sold by public auction on Wednesday the 18th April 1798, at 10 o'clock, the contents of the Buildings, head of Leith Walk, lately possessed by Major Hart, COMPLETE and Elegant Assortment of dining-room, drawing room, and bed-room FURNITURE, all done up in the newest taste and in excellent condition.

The sale to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon, and to continue till all is sold off.

The furniture to be seen on the day preceding to sale.

ABERDEENSHIRE CANAL,

6th APRIL, 1798. INTIMATION is hereby given, That, in terms of the Act of Parliament, the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors is to be held upon Tuesday the first day of May ensuing, in Adam's Hotel, Aberdeen, at eleven o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Committee of Management, and also to resume the consideration of estimates of the expense, and proposals for completing different portions of the Canal. And in particular, to consider of and determine the most proper mode of enlarging the funds of the Company.

As these are matters of the utmost importance to the undertaking, it is earnestly requested that all concerned will either attend in person, or send Proxies. By order of the Committee, PAT. HENDERSON, Clk.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND FARM.

THE Mansion House of GLENFEOCHAN, with the Garden and Offices, and whatever quantity of Grass Ground is wanted, are to be let for one year from next Whitsunday. They are pleasantly situated upon Lochfiochan, in that district of Argyleshire called Lorne; and the possessor will find himself in the midst of Game and Rural Amusements. Apply to James Ferrier, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or Mr Duncan Campbell, writer, Inveraray.

N. B. This estate will be again exposed to sale in the course of the summer. In the meantime private offers will be received.

TO BE SOLD,

By public roup, in Peter Philip's, winter in Leith, on Friday the 4th May 1798, at one afternoon.

THAT TENEMENT OF HOUSES, lying in the Flesh-market, Leith, lately built by the deceased John Bog, wright there, as the same is presently possessed by Robert Hutchison, Mrs Macalpine and others.

The rental is about 43s. per annum.

For further particulars, apply to Alex. Neilson, Solicitor at law, Leith.

SALTON BARLEY-MILL BLEACHFIELD, 1798.

WILLIAM HORN, at the above Field, will Bleach Cloth at the following prices, viz. All plain Linen wove in a 900 reed or under, half white, if or marked upon the end of the Cloth, at 2 d.

9000, full white 2 d.

10000 2 d.

11000 2 d.

12000 2 d.

13000 2 d.

1400 and 1500 2 d.

William Brown, grocer, Skinner's Close; J. and A. Griev, merchants, High Street; Crombie and Cunningham, haberdashers, South Bridge Street; Alexander Livingstone, grocer, Crosscausway; Samuel Paterson, merchant, Luckenbooths; Robert Hog, brewer, Abbeyhill; David Milroy, stockingmaker, head of Canongate, Edinburgh; James Wright, head of the Horse Wynd, Leith; Charles Watson, weaver, Dalkeith; Mrs Brown, grocer, Muffelburgh; David Thomson, Post-Office, Prestonpans; James Binnie, shoemaker, Ford-Parkhead; William Steel and William Kedgell, weavers, Tranent; George Forsyth, weaver, Ormiston; Alexander Brown, merchant, Linton; William Nisbet, jun. merchant, Haddington; James Mahane, weaver, Aberlady; George Smith, weaver, Dalkeith; James Wallace, Dunbar; George Bruce, merchant, Kelfo; George Cockburn, cooper, Lauder; William Slater, tailor, Fala; and at the Bleachfield. At all which places receipts will be given.

W. HORN thanks his Employers, and requests a continuance of their favours, stating that the utmost attention will be given to the Cloth, and soon returned.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Meeting of the DIRECTORS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, is to be held on Wednesday the 18th, at one o'clock, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse.

The final opinion of the Crown Lawyers, and of the Lords of Council, respecting the neutral Ship De Hoop, and others in similar circumstances, are received. Also, information, obligingly communicated by the Right Hon. Secretary Dundas, respecting measures proposed to be adopted, for facilitating the importation in neutral ships, of articles necessary for the purposes of Agriculture and Manufacture.

These Communications will be laid before the meeting, and as they deeply concern the commercial interests of this country in the present state of affairs, it is requested that every Director will attend.

Any merchant concerned in the above noticed line of trade, although not a member of the Chamber, will be welcome to attend the meeting.

EDINB. 16.

WILLIAM CREECH, Sec.

ROYAL GENEALOGY.

BROWN, ENGRAVER to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and the Public, has, at a considerable expense, published in Copperplate, an HISTORICAL and GENEALOGICAL TREE of the ROYAL FAMILY of GREAT BRITAIN, beginning with the line of the Scotch Kings, three hundred and thirty years before the Christian Era, and continued to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta of Wales, including all the Descendants of King Kenneth the Second, (son of Alpín) who subdued the Pictish Monarchy, particularly the different Branches of the Royal House of Stuart, as well before as since their Accession to the Throne of Scotland.

In this Royal Genealogy, containing near a thousand Circles, (to which have been added about 300 more than what was intended at the commencement of this Work) most of the great Families in Great Britain and Ireland are occasionally mentioned, and their Marriage Connections stated; as are also all the Sovereign Princes of Europe, being more or less allied to this most ancient Family.

Copies are to be had at W. Stewart's, opposite York House, Piccadilly, London; G. Stewart's, Newcastle; T. Brown's, North Bridge, Edinburgh; Braith and Reid's Glasgow; R. Clugston's, Dumfries; P. Wilson's, Ayr; D. McDonald's, Inverness; A. Brown's, Aberdeen; R. Stewart's, Perth; Provost W. Anderson's, Stirling; and at Inverary, by C. Brown, Teacher; at which places Subscribers are directed to call for their Copies.—Price 10s. 6d. Coloured 2l. 1s.

SALE OF FASHIONABLE HOSIERY,

AT PRIME COST. JAMES FORREST, corner of Hunter Square, South Bridge, Edinburgh, acquaints the Public, That, on Wednesday 18th, he will begin to sell off his extensive Stock of Hosiery.

As the Goods are of the best quality, the Public may depend upon getting great bargains.

April 14. 1798.

WILLIAM WHITE,

SMITH & IRONMONGER, Warriston's Close, first above the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh. HAS just completed a Large Assortment of SMOKE JACKS on the most simple construction, and as easily cleaned as any common Jacks.

A Large Assortment of Double and Single WHEEL'D JACKS, warranted good, with all the apparatus for ditto.

A Large Assortment of KITCHEN GRATES, most substantial workmanship, from 2s. to 2l.

CAST-IRON REGISTER STOVES, JAPANESE DITTO, and CAST IRON DITTO.

FORREST STOVES, BATH DITTO, PANTHEON DITTO. A Great Assortment of Cast Iron, being things called Ransford Stoves.

CUT STEEL and ORNAMENTED FENDERS, in the greatest variety.

FIRE IRONS of all kinds.

CYLINDER OVENS and BOILING TABLES.

An Extensive Assortment of LOCKS and HINGES, with every other article in the Smith and Ironmongery Line, in the greatest variety.

Commenced Running the 9th April 1798.

The Edinburgh, Newcastle, and London

ROYAL TELEGRAPH,

A New and Elegant Light Coach, with a Guard and Lamps the whole way.

SETS out from Mr Cameron's Hotel, No. 2, Prince's Street, New Town, Edinburgh, every morning at Six o'clock.

The above Coach goes by Leith, Haddington, Dunbar, Presf, Berwick, Belford, Alnwick, Felton, and Morpeth, and arrives at Mr Loftus's, Shallopers Tavern, Newcastle, in eighteen hours, where the passengers will have seven hours rest, and may depend on the best accommodation.

Sets out from Mr Loftus's every morning at Seven o'clock, and arrives in London in forty-eight hours.

The above Coach goes through Durham, Darlington, Catterick, Rippon, Harrogate, Leeds, Wakefield, Barnley, Sheffield, Chesterfield, Mansfield, Nottingham, Loughborough, Leicester, Harborough, Northampton, Dunstable, St Albans, and Barnet. Fare from Edinburgh to London direct, inside, L. 6 10 6

Do Do to Newcastle outside, 4 5 0

Do Do to Newcastle outside, 2 2 0

If any passenger wishes to have another night's rest at Leeds, which of course must be a very great convenience, they will be forwarded in the True Briton next morning, which arrives in London the following afternoon.

The fare in this case, inside, L. 6 6 0

outside, 3 14 0

The above Coach meets at Leeds the Huddersfield, Marston, Oldham, Manchester, Warrington, and Liverpool Coaches.—Also, meets at Sheffield, the Buxton, Derby, Burton, Litchfield, Birmingham, Coventry, Worcester, Warwick, Kidderminster, Wolverhampton, Gloucester, Oxford, Bristol, Bath, Exeter, and Plymouth Coaches—likewise Coaches to all parts in the west of England.

The Royal Telegraph also sets out from Mr Loftus's, every morning at eight o'clock, for Edinburgh, and arrives at Mr Cameron's, in eighteen hours, where the passengers will be accommodated with beds, if required.

The Proprietors flatter themselves, that the advantages attending this Coach will be obvious to every one, not only from its going through all the principal manufacturing towns in England with the greatest expedition, but also at a cheaper rate than any Coach in the kingdom. The utmost attention will be paid to the accommodation of the passengers. The Proprietors therefore hope their endeavours will insure them that encouragement which they will always studiously endeavour to deserve.

The Proprietors cannot be accountable for any parcels or luggage of more value than Five Pounds, if lost or damaged, unless entered as such, and paid accordingly.

The above Coach is particularly adapted for carrying parcels; and for small parcels of great value there is a commodious place, under the guard's seat, appropriated for that purpose.

Any person wishing to be informed of any further particulars, respecting the Royal Telegraph, may be satisfied, by enquiring at Mr Hugh Findlay, merchant, Netherbow, Edinburgh, one of the proprietors.

N. B. To accommodate the Ladies and Gentlemen of Leith, Tickets may be had by applying to Mr Jo. Hutchinson, woollen-draper there, one of the Proprietors.

DWELLING-HOUSE, BREWERY, MALTINGS, &c.

To be SOLD or LET, and entered to at Whit Sunday.

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE and GARDEN, with the Brewery, Malt Barns, Kilt, and Offices, at Fountain-bridge, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, lately belonging to and as possessed by the deceased Mr Alexander Scott, brewer, together with several Small Houses adjoining thereto, as possessed by the tenants therein.

This Brewery and Malt, besides the advantage arising from its vicinity to Edinburgh, is well supplied with excellent water, has a pump-well in the brew-house, and another at the Malt kiln Steep.

For the encouragement of such as may incline to carry on the Brewing Business, a purchaser or tenant may have the Coppers and other Utensils at a valuation.

For further particulars, application may be made to William Scott, solicitor at law, Merchant Street, Edinburgh.

DUTCH CLOVER SEEDS.

Just arrived by the Joffrow Witherns, Capt. Pieters, from Rotterdam.

A PARCEL of best new RED and WHITE CLOVER SEEDS, to be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to George Dunlop, Graingermarket, Edinburgh.

CLACKMANNAN, April 14. 1798.

A MEETING of the COMMITTEE appointed by the FARMERS of the County was held here this day, and having taken under their consideration an advertisement from the Commissioners of Excise, of 18th ult. asserting 1st, That it is not true, as had been asserted by the Farmers, that the Board reported to the Committee of the House of Commons, in favour of the present Licence Act, the Committee of Farmers feel themselves called upon to intrude once more upon the notice of the Public.

The Meeting itself with some confidence, that the Hon. Board, while they take the liberty of stamping falsehood on the foregoing assertion, have in fact admitted, what is of itself quite sufficient in vindication of the Committee. For they allow that the licence law, though first proposed and adopted by the Legislature as an experiment, was originally suggested by themselves, without giving any positive assurance of its success. How far it was successful, therefore, for the Commissioners of Excise, to make this attack, is left with an impartial public.

But let the suggestion of this law have come from what quarter it may, its vast utility by a twelve years experience has now been fully ascertained, which leads the Meeting to consider the second assertion of the Commissioners.—That it is a "greatly unfounded in fact, as had also been stated by the Farmers, that the Distillery Revenue has been greater under the Licence Law, than under the Excise Survey."

The Commissioners and Farmers differ not with regard to the annual amount of the distillery duties, till Scotch spirits were first introduced to the English market. The Committee asserted, that the distillery duty in Scotland did not exceed 8000l. per annum, until the year 1778 or 1779, when the practice of sending spirits from Scotland to England first commenced. The Commissioners have not refuted this assertion, although they have endeavoured to gloss it over. They have not taken notice of the duty for any one year, until the year ending 5th July 1778, when they say the duty amounted to 9459l. 15s. 3d. But they studiously avoid to mention, that it was during that period, that spirits began to be sent to England.

The Meeting cannot help complaining of the method taken by the Commissioners of Excise to mislead the Public, and to throw odium upon the farmers, having, to serve their purpose, most improperly, on the one hand, previous to the commencement of the licence act, given the whole amount of duties paid on spirits in Scotland, as if totally consumed there, although the greatest part of them were sent to, and consumed in England;—while, on the other hand, after passing of the licence law, they have carefully kept out of public view, not only the equalizing duties on Scotch spirits sent to and consumed in England, but also the whole duties paid by the Highland districts.

The Farmers cannot be supposed to be particularly informed of the exact amount of each year's duties; but to show that there is no truth in the assertion of the Excise, of a rapid progressive rise, while the Distillery remained under survey, they beg leave to extract the following part of a report of the Committee of the House of Commons on this subject. "It is an undoubted fact, that in the three years preceding 5th July 1783, there were sent from Scotland by permit into England 457,613 gallons of British malt spirits, the original or Scotch duties charged and paid thereon amounted to 44,659l. 19s. 2d. besides which, there were charged the additional duty of 1s. and 3 per gallon, with 10s. and 13s. per cent. thereon, amounting to 44,659l. 19s. 2d. in consequence of their being sent to England. The whole quantity of corn spirits legally distilled, and sent out of Scotland in these three years, (exclusive of 200,850 gallons distilled in Farineth) was 676,408 gallons, and the total duty thereon 5 per cents included, amounted to 123,779l. 9s. 4d. From this statement therefore it appears, that the duties on spirits consumed in Scotland for the three years preceding the 5th July 1783, amounted only to 14,465l. 19s. 11d. making the annual sum at an average, no more, than 4821l. 13s. 3d. This is farther corroborated, and to a later period, by a publication in the year 1786, the avowed production of the present Solicitor of Excise, in which there appears the following statement:—"That the quantity of corn spirit sent from Scotland to England during these last four or five years, was greater than the whole quantity of such spirits which had been charged with, and that paid duty in Scotland, there having been distilled and charged with duty in Scotland, between the 5th July 1783 and the 1st November 1784, 2344 tons of corn spirit, and in the same period 2014 tons of corn spirit were sent from Scotland into England."

The Meeting have had no opportunity of knowing the exact quantity of spirits sent to England, after the period spoken to by the Solicitor of Excise, till the passing of the licence law in the year 1786, but had the Commissioners thought proper to give the particulars, the farmers have good reason to believe, that the proportions would have been nearly similar.

The farmers have next to take notice of the comparative amount of the duties while under survey, and when under the licence law.—And it will in the 1st place be particularly observed, that the duty previous to the 1st November 1784, was 3s. 6d. per gallon, and after that period, till the year 1786, was 2s. 9d. per gallon.—While the licence duty of 30s. commencing 5th July 1786, was accounted to be equal to only 6d. per gallon. It will hardly be credited therefore, that under this low duty of 6d. per gallon, the annual duties levied for spirits consumed in Scotland alone, amounted, as the Commissioners themselves admit to 3,000l. exclusive of the Highland duties, being at least six times more than was received for the whole of Scotland, at an average in the years 1781, 1782, 1783, and 1784, while they were levied under survey, and of which a particular account has been already given; and since the duties under the licence law have been increased, the farmers stated, that the duties on spirits consumed in the whole of Scotland, amounted last year to 200,000l. this they did upon the authority of Mr Bonar, who stated this as the amount in a public meeting in Edinburgh, and the Commissioners themselves allow, that the duties for the Lowland distilleries alone amounted to 207,000l. when no part of the spirits were or could be sent out of Scotland.

The stills licensed in the Lowlands for this present year, 1798, amount to 4054 gallons, which at 54s. per gallon, is

And the Stills entered in the Highlands amount to

5000 gallons, paying upwards of 1.

And it is not supposed that the Commissioners will allege, that the duty upon the gallon of spirits is higher now than it was immediately previous to the passing of the licence law, or the three years preceding the 5th July 1783, when the total annual amount of duty for spirits consumed in Scotland, amounted, at an average, to only 4821l. 13s. 3d. Sterling, being no more than the hundredth part of what the duty would have been this year, if the Highlands and Lowlands had been under one law.

After this plain statement of facts established from the authority of a report of the Committee of the Honourable House of Commons, supported also by a publication from the Solicitor of Excise himself, the Public will judge to whom the charge of falsehood, and an intention to mislead, ought to be attached—whether to the Body of Clackmannan

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, April 10, 1798.

Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Feb. 9, 1798.

I HEREBY inclose, for the information of their Lordships, a letter addressed to me from Captain Mainwaring of his Majesty's ship La Babet, relative to the capture of the French privateer schooner La Defiance, by the boats of that ship, under the direction of Lieutenant Samuel Pym, who performed the service with great gallantry and good conduct.

I have the honour to be, &c.
Evan Nepean, Esq. HENRY HARVEY.

His Majesty's ship Babet, off Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Jan. 17, 1798.

It is with great pleasure I acquaint you, that Lieutenant Pym, of his Majesty's ship under my command, yesterday afternoon captured (in the pinnace, the launch following) after a most desperate resistance, the French Republican schooner La Defiance, mounting six carriage guns, and having on board 46 men. I discovered her in the morning, half way between Martinique and Dominica, standing towards me; soon after the wind died away, and she, having made us out distinctly, took to her sweeps, and rowed off, which Lieutenant Pym observing, in the handiest manner volunteered attacking her in the boats. To this I alone consented, from the knowledge I had of his resolution and good conduct on former occasions. I hope you will be of opinion that he merited the confidence placed in him, with every encomium I can bestow, when you know that the two boats contained but twenty-four men, that he was three leagues from the ship, and had been rowing four hours before he got within reach of their cannon, from which they kept up an incessant firing till he boarded. He reports that the officers and men under him behaved with the greatest coolness and intrepidity. I am sorry to add that we lost a very valuable seaman, and had five wounded, amongst the latter a Mr. Ashurst, a young gentleman of very promising expectations, and a volunteer on the occasion. The enemy had three killed and fifteen badly wounded.—She had been out six days from Guadaloupe, had taken one American brig from St. Vincent bound to Boston. I have the honour to be, &c.

JEM. MAINWARING.

Henry Harvey, Esq. Rear Admiral
of the Red, &c. &c.

Besides the above, the GAZETTE contains many instances of the spirit and activity of our Naval Officers. As the details, however, are tedious and uninteresting, we give the following Abstract:—

The brig Legere, of 10 guns and 60 men, by the Nautilus, Captain Gunter, on the 4th of April, 12 leagues to the eastward of Scarborough.

L'Emilie, of 18 guns and 110 men, by the Cleopatra, Captain Israel Pellet, on the 26th of March.

Le Cailar, of 16 guns and 80 men, by the Cambrian, Captain Legge, on the 27th of March.

Le Pont de Lodi, of 16 guns and 80 men, by the Cambrian, Captain Legge, on the 30th of March.

Le Dragon, of 12 guns and 80 men, by the Tamer, Captain Westcott, on the 4th of December, a few leagues to the westward of Barbadoes.

Le Dix Huit de Fructidor, of 10 guns and 75 men, by the Tamer, Captain Westcott, on the 7th of December, a few leagues to the westward of Barbadoes.

La Decade, of 10 guns and 80 men, by the Alfred, Captain Totty, on the 16th of January, off Martinique.

Le Ceres, pierced for 16 guns, but mounting only 2, by the Matilda, Captain Mitford, on the 19th of February, off Antigua.

L'Espresso, of 8 guns and 66 men, by the Zephyr, Captain Champion, on the 8th of February, off Defiance.

Le Scipion, of 20 guns and 160 men, by the Alfred, Captain Totty, on the 16th of February, off Guadaloupe.

Le Caye du Pont, of 16 guns and 120 men, by La Concorde, Captain Barton, on the 3d of January, off St. Bartholomew's.

La Prosperine, of 8 guns and 82 men, by La Concorde, Captain Barton, on the 8th of January, off Montserrat.

L'Intrigue, of 6 guns and 64 men, by the Lapwing, Captain Harvey, on the 9th of January, off Martinique.

La Rencontre, of 6 guns and 40 men, by the Alfred, Captain Totty, on the 10th of January, to the windward of Dominica.

Le Bateau de Republican, of 4 guns and 38 men, by the Amphitrite, Captain Ekins, on the 2d of February, off St. Lucia.

Four small row boats, armed with swivels, have been captured in the West Indies, by the several cruisers.

San Josef, of 6 guns, 10 swivels, and 40 men, by the Thalia, Captain Paulett, 40 leagues N. W. of Lisbon, on the 27th of February.

Victoria Spanish brig of 14 guns, 10 swivels, on the 4th of March, by the Thalia, Captain Paulett, off the Rock of Lisbon.

The Dragon of 600 tons, 8 guns and 45 men, by the Zealous, Capt. Hood, on the 1st of April, off Cape St. Vincent's.

St. Joze, alias, El Gavelar, of 6 guns, and 44 men, by the Speedy, Capt. Downman, on the 15th of March, 20 leagues west of Cape Medogo.

Le Lynx, of 10 guns and 70 men, by the Kingsfisher, Capt. Pierrepont, on the 15th of March, 40 leagues S. E. by E. from Oporto.

An Account of Merchant Ships and Vessels captured and recaptured, likewise such as have been retained, under Neutral Colours, by his Majesty's Ships and Vessels, respectively expressed against their names, under the command of HENRY HARVEY, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. Leeward Island Station, between the 6th of December, 1797, and the 9th of Feb. 1798.

Schooner Amazon, of 90 tons, from Baltimore to Surinam, laden with provisions, detained by the Scourge, Dec. 4, 1797, to the windward of Dominica, and sent to St. Pierre, Martinique—taken by the Hannibal French privateer.

Brig Vulture, 170 tons, 8 men, S. Walton, owner, from Boston to Grenada, laden with lumber, detained by the Tamer Dec. 2, 1797, off Barbadoes, and sent to Barbadoes—being in possession of a French privateer.

Ship Henry, 161 tons, 12 men, J. Treadwell, owner, from Surinam to Rhode Island, laden with sugar and coffee, detained by the Lapwing, Nov. 30, 1797, off St. Bartholomew's, and sent to St. Kitt's—being Dutch property.

Brig Blossom, 110 tons, 3 men, from Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, for market, laden with beef, pork, fish, &c. detained by the Vengeance, Dec. 10, 1797, off Basterre, Guadaloupe, sent to Roleau, Dominica—having been taken by a French privateer.

Schooner La Providence, 35 tons, 8 men, Courtney and Badie, owners, bound to the Windward Ports of Martinique, laden with provisions, pottery, and timber, detained by the Alfred, Dec. 18, 1797, off St. Pierre, Martinique, sent to Fort Royal, Martinique—recaptured.

Sloop Stirling, 70 tons, 6 men, from Guadaloupe to St. Bartholomew, laden with bread, detained by the Invincible, Nov. 29, 1797, off Guadaloupe, and sent to St. Pierre, Martinique—no register.

Ship Williamson, 229 tons, 12 men, two guns, Kelly and Leithman owners, from London to Martinique, laden with army provisions, detained by the Zephyr, January 1, 1798, windward of Martinique, sent to Fort Royal, Martinique—recaptured, having been captured by a French privateer.

Ship Granville, 300 tons, 15 men, six guns, J. Maland owners, from London to Martinique, laden with horses, mules, asses, &c. detained by the Alfred, December 30, 1797, wind-

ward of Martinique, sent to Fort Royal, Martinique—recaptured, having been taken by a French privateer.

Ship Brazil, 280 tons, 18 men, six guns, J. Mills and G. Trautle owners, from Portsmouth to Martinique, laden with provisions, detained by the Alfred, January 8, 1797, windward of Martinique, sent to Fort Royal, Martinique—recaptured, having been taken by a French privateer.

Ship Intrepid, 240 tons, 16 men, 4 guns, T. Critico owner, from Guadaloupe to Korigno, Italy, laden with sugar and coffee, detained by the Lapwing, December 25, 1797, off St. Bartholomew's, sent to St. Kitt's—English ship, condemned at Guadaloupe, cargo supposed to be French property.

Ship Sea Nymph, 303 tons, 19 men, 8 guns, R. McBunby, from London to Martinique, laden with provisions for the army, detained by the Invincible, January 3, 1798, in latitude 14 deg. 6 min. North, longitude 59 deg. 30 min. West, sent to Martinique—having been captured by a French privateer.

Snow Neptune, 240 tons, 10 men, 4 guns, Fisher and Co. owners, from Dublin to Barbadoes and Martinique, detained by the Concord, Jan. 14, 1798, off Defiance, sent to St. Kitt's—having been captured by a French privateer.

Schooner Union, 80 tons, 4 men, from Pont Petre to St. Bartholomew, in ballast, detained by the Vengeance, Jan. 16, 1798, off Pont Vieux, Guadaloupe, sent to Roleau, Dominica—having no register, and being French property.

Schooner Columbus, 113 tons, from Pont Petre to Baltimore, laden with cotton, &c. detained by the Zephyr, Jan. 20, 1798, off Montserrat, sent to Roleau, Dominica—supposed to be French property.

HENRY HARVEY.

HIGH TREASON.

MAIDSTONE, APRIL 11.

We were enabled in our last, by our Correspondent at Maidstone, to give a list of the Grand Jury, and a sketch of JUSTICE BULLER'S Address; so far as it went it was perfectly correct. We now present our readers with a complete copy.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,
“As we are convened here under a Commission which his Majesty has been pleased to appoint for special purposes, and not in the ordinary course of the administration of justice, it may naturally be expected that I should say something on the occasion of our assembling here—to enable me to do so, I have no guide but the Commission which I bear for us; depositions are returned according to the universal practice of Courts of Justice in criminal proceedings; probably that has arisen from the circumstance of the indictment for High Treason being, as is usually the case, prepared by the Officers of the Crown, and not by those of the Court. In many cases the returns may be very useful; because it is as material in Treason as it is in Felony, that the Court should see the depositions, to enable them the better to point out the grand features of the case, to prevent to your consideration the facts and circumstances that are most essential for you to apply your attention to, when you come to consider the effect and the bearing of the evidence.”

“At present, however, I know nothing of the circumstances of the matter that are to be laid before you, except that the offence charged to be inquired into is High Treason; and therefore I can only lay down the law upon that subject from the best authorities, as they are to be found in our books, accompanied with a few observations, with a hope that some of them may be of use. If they should be applicable to the case that shall appear before you, they will be applied as they shall deserve to be; and if, in the course of the proceedings, any question should arise in your minds on which you desire information, you will be pleased to apply to us, and the Court will be ready to give you every assistance in its power.”

“Our inquiries, as appears by our Commission, are to be confined to High Treason, and Misprision of Treason. It was the happiness of this country, for a series of years, to be almost strangers to the crime of Treason, until new principles and opinions were adopted in France, which have unfortunately misled the minds of unthinking people, and which were broached by the discontented in this country, who have pursued false means which tend to the introduction of the same kind of anarchy and confusion which lately prevailed in France. Successful as those opinions have been in France, and extensive as has been their influence, they cannot make way in the minds and affections of the steady and the sober part of the people of this country; because our Constitution shews us, that men may, with us, live happy, if they please; and the law shews equal protection, from the highest to the lowest, to all the members of our community. In the present state of our Constitution and Government, we have nothing to fear from power and authority; for the Civil Magistrate can act only on the advice, but such as the law of the realm sanctions. We have full security for our freedom; for no law can be enacted which will not render every member of the Legislature liable to its effect as well as the poorest subject in the realm; and the law, while it restrains vice, is also the security of virtue. There is not, in this country, one rule or measure of action for the rich, and another for the poor; both are equally governed by the law; rank, fortune and authority have, with us, no power to oppress the needy; every crime which one man may commit towards another is prohibited, and the aggression is punished by the law; every grievance which a man feels, every injury he sustains, is redressed and repaired by the law.”

“It is in this system of human society that true and valuable equality consists. Difference of rank and station is the certain effect of such a system: men by superior talents and superior application, excel their neighbours; and virtue itself would be left without one of its happiest incentives, if the prudent and industrious were put upon a footing with the dissipated and the idle. It may perhaps seem strange to some, that a number of men should wish to adopt another form of Government, but it was the observation of a very wise man, that ‘he who goes and tells the multitude that they are not governed as they ought to be, will never want hearers.’ The reason for it is a very plain one; the secrets that belong to a Government, the difficulties and perplexities of it are great, and almost innumerable; they are also, many of them at least, inevitable, and the people at large have not sufficient judgment to consider duly of these things. Among these disadvantages, that are inseparable from every state, much mischief may be done by designing men; much indeed has been done, by dwelling upon imperfections which are inseparable from every human system, and by imputing all the evils which happen to a state to the general corruption of its rulers; by which artifice the people are taught, that they ought for their own safety, to take the Government into their own hands. They would do well to consider, whether any change of Government could serve them. They would do well to remember, that Government, even if Monarchy were no part of it, must from the nature of the thing, soon fall into the hands of a few, and the condition of the mass of the people must always remain the same. Under our present system, we see daily that private individuals, by the due and diligent application of their talents, acquire large fortunes, and obtain the highest ranks and honours; of the truth of this, the instances are numerous in every department. But as no state ever did nor ever could satisfy all descriptions of men, we have had, and we still have, those who are discontented. One man thinks his merits are neglected, and imputes the fault to the Government under which he lives, although in truth he may over-rate his value. Others have brought themselves to indigence or embarrassment by their own imprudence, and conceive that a general change of things will better their condition; such a description of men look to anarchy and confusion as the chance of their relief.”

“In the due administration of the law, and the regular course of Government, they can hope for no advantage. They are in haste to better their condition; they therefore wish for that disorder in the state, by which they hope, but they vainly hope, to obtain, in a day, and on the sudden, that affluence and honour which is properly the reward only of a virtuous and a long life. Such men have existed, more or less numerous, at all times; and it has been the policy of the law of England to check and to thwart their views. To guard against such turbulent spirits, the common law, and also the statutes, have made various provisions. The ancient description of High Treason was, by the law of the land, the machinations of the heart in its disaffection to the Government; and the fault was shortly stated to be in the heart. But our ancestors said, most wisely, by a subsequent statute, that a man should not be convicted of that crime for intention only; and therefore they directed, that there should be evidence of an overt act to manifest that intention, and that it should be charged in the indictment which is to contain the specific overt acts. This was a wise and humane law, for by it the accused learns what it is he is to defend. In this exists the foundation of our law of Treason, as it has been understood for ages; by it our ancestors preserved to their posterity the safety of the realm, and the

liberty of the subject; under it every man is safe who keeps himself within the bounds of a defined law.”

“Of the different kinds of Treason defined by the statute of Edward III. I think it sufficient, for the present occasion, to select only two: First, compassing or imagining the death of the King; secondly, adhering to his enemies—giving them comfort within or without the realm. I have also to take notice of two more statutes upon this subject, which either may, or may not, be applicable to the subject which is to come before you.”

“Besides any immediate attack on the King's person, there are many other acts which have been held to be proof of conspiring against the King; such as sending letters, meeting and consulting; about the means to prove to the people that they ought to take the Government into their own hands. Any thing that necessarily tends to endanger the person of the King is an overt act of High Treason; and on this ground, consulting with foreigners on the means to procure an invasion of the kingdom—going abroad for that purpose, or with that intention—the mere hiring or taking a boat to go to France with intent to prevail on the enemy to invade this country—writing letters, conspiring or printing, in order to prevail on the people to take the Government into their own hands—have each of them been solemnly determined to be overt acts of High Treason. They have been so determined by the greatest Judges that ever sat in Westminster Hall, and by some who are much renowned for their attachment to the liberty of the subject, of whom my Lord Holt was one, and who, we all know, bore a very considerable part in bringing about the revolution in this country.”

“Adhering to the King's enemies is to be defined and proved by any act which tends to strengthen the enemies of the King, or to weaken his hands. The sending money or intelligence, with intent to be conveyed to the enemy, although neither such money nor such intelligence ever arrive into the hands of the enemy, is High Treason. The reason is plain—the party, in such case, has done all he could. His evil intentions are manifested by his actions, and the Treason is perfect, although the mischief never took effect. Another point to be observed is, that in treason there are no accessories—all are principals. The act of one person, in pursuance of the orders of another, provided the design be treasonable, is the act of all who are concerned in the intention. All, in such case, are equally guilty.”

“Indictments for High Treason generally run into considerable length; because, after stating the necessary forms of law, they state all the facts which are intended to be established by evidence, as a proof of the general intention. These facts are called in law ‘Overt Acts;’ but, although many such acts are charged in the indictment, and are not proved, yet if one of them, being material, be satisfactorily proved, that is sufficient to support the indictment.”

“The statute of the 33d year of the present reign is next to be taken notice of. It is an act for more effectually preventing Traitorous Correspondence, or aid or assistance being given to his Majesty's enemies during the present war with France.—By it, it is enacted, ‘That, during the war, if any person residing or being in Great Britain, shall, knowingly and wilfully, on his own account or credit, or on the account or credit, or by the direction of any other person or persons whomsoever, or whereforever resident, buy, sell, supply or deliver, or send for the purpose of being sold, supplied or delivered, or shall, knowingly and wilfully, either on his own account, or on the account or credit, or by the direction of any other person or persons whomsoever, or whereforever resident or being, cause or procure it to be sold, supplied or delivered, or authorize or direct any other person or persons whomsoever, or whereforever resident or being, to send, supply or deliver, or to send for the purpose of being sold, supplied or delivered, or shall, knowingly and wilfully, aid and assist in so selling, supplying, or in authorizing to sell, supply, &c. or to send for the purpose of being sold, supplied, &c. or for the use of the persons now exercising the power of Government in France, or who may exercise the power of Government in France during the present war, or for the use of any armies, troops, &c. possessed by such persons, &c. or of any person residing in France during such war, &c. or to any town, territory, port or place annexed to France, &c. or knowingly and wilfully, buy or procure, or aid and assist in buying and procuring, any arms, ordnance, &c. or shall send any note of the Bank of England, bill, or any gold and silver coin, &c. of this kingdom, or of any other country; or any other article of clothing, &c. without the license of his Majesty, under his sign manual, or order in Council, or Proclamation; such person so sending, &c. shall be declared a traitor, and shall suffer death, as in case of High Treason.’”

“Another act was passed in the 33d year of the present reign, intitled ‘An act for the Safety and Preservation of his Majesty's Person and Government against Treasonable and Seditious Practices and Attempts,’ by which it is enacted, ‘That if any person, &c. shall, within the realm or without, compass, imagine, invent, devise, or intend death or destruction, or any bodily harm tending to death or destruction, maiming, wounding, imprisonment, or restraint of the King's person, his heirs or successors, or to deprive or depose him or them from the throne, honour or kingly name of the Imperial Crown of this realm, or of any other of his Majesty's dominions or countries; or to levy war against his Majesty, his heirs or successors within this realm, in order by force or constraint to compel him or them to change his or their measures or councils, or in order to put any force or restraint upon, or to intimidate or overawe both Houses, or either House of Parliament; or to move or stir any foreigner or stranger to invade this realm, or any other his Majesty's dominions or countries under the obedience of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, and such compassings, imaginings, inventions, devices or intentions, which they or any of them shall express, utter or declare, by publishing any printing or writing, or by any overt act or deed, being legally witnessed thereof upon the oaths of two lawful and creditable witnesses, &c. then every such person so as aforesaid offending shall be adjudged a traitor, and shall be guilty of High Treason.’”

“Such is the substance of these modern acts: Whether they be mere affirmations of the common law, or whether they state such acts to be Treason as were not such before these statutes, is not a point necessary to be now discussed. The principle of the bills is only following up that which has been often held to be Treason; and as these might have been some doubts entertained by some, the Legislature acted wisely in making the law plain and clear to the meanest capacity.”

“Gentlemen, I am not aware that there is any commitment for Misprision of Treason to come before you; and therefore I have not detained you with any observations upon that subject. If these few observations shall afford to you any information or relief in the discharge of your duty in the course of your inquiry, the end and object of them will be fully answered. If they do not, I hope you will think I have not occupied any inordinate portion of your time.”

The Grand Jury then withdrew for the purpose of considering the bill to be presented to them.

Bills of indictment for High Treason have been found against all the prisoners—namely, Messrs. O'Connor, Binns, Quigley, Allen, and Mr. O'Connor's servant Leary. The Court adjourned to the 30th inst. when they will be arraigned.

The Council for the Crown are, the Attorney and Solicitor General, Mr. Adam, Mr. Garrow, and others. Those who are to conduct the defence of the prisoners have not yet been named; though Messrs. Scott, Ferguson, and Gurney attended the Court on their behalf.

We understand that the evidence which Mr. Erskine may give in favour of Mr. O'Connor is thought, by the friends of the latter Gentleman to be of so much consequence, that they intend to forego the manifest advantages which the accused might derive from the splendid talents and unrivalled eloquence of this eminent advocate, in order to have the benefit of his testimony—testimony which, it should seem, consistently with the etiquette of the bar, he could not give so advantageously for the prisoner, were he employed as Counsel to defend him.

Courier.
The witnesses for the Crown, thirty-one in number, had lodgings at the Star.

MAIDSTONE, THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

This morning at eight o'clock the State prisoners were had up to the bar at our Court-house, the Judges Buller, Heath, and the Lord Lieutenant of the county being seated on the bench.

Judge Buller, with great solemnity, acquainted the prisoners that a Grand Jury of the county had found a bill against them for High Treason, a copy of which should be given them;—that he should adjourn the Court until the 30th of the present month, and very probably their trial would come on the following day.

“Have you any thing to say for yourselves, or have you engaged Counsel?”

O'Connor replied, “My Lord, since I have been in custody I have been so closely confined, that I have had no opportunity of any intercourse with any of my friends or acquaintance, consequently have not engaged any Counsel.—If, my Lord, it is not informal, may I request your Lordship to give me a farther limited time for my trial, as I must be obliged, perhaps, to send to Ireland for witnesses?”

Judge Buller.—“That is a question I cannot at present give any answer to; any proper indulgence that can be given you, I shall have no objection to.”

To the others he put the same question—they all three gave in the name of a counsel each.

Quigley said, that Mr. Foulkes, his solicitor, was on the road, and he wished to see him; on which the Court made an order for Mr. Foulkes to be admitted to him.

Binns desired that Mr. Gurney might be assigned as one of his counsel; Allen made the same request for Mr. Ferguson; and Jeremiah Leary, for Mr. Scott.

The counsels names were taken down by desire of the Judge, who then ordered the gaoler to take them back to the gaol; and the Court was afterwards adjourned to the 30th inst. at two o'clock.

London.

APRIL 13.

Wednesday, at two o'clock, pursuant to summonses issued on the preceding evening at a late hour, a Cabinet Council was held at Lord Grenville's office, Downing street, at which most of the Cabinet Ministers, and other Members, were present; at half past four a messenger was sent off from the Duke of Portland's office, with the result to the King at Windsor-Lodge.

In consequence of a letter sent on Wednesday by Mr. Secretary Dundas to the Lord Mayor, to know what volunteer corps, besides the militia, were at present raised in the city of London, for the defence of the country, his Lordship held a meeting of the Aldermen yesterday at the Mansion House. We understand that requisitions are to be immediately issued to invite volunteers in every Ward to incorporate themselves in a body for the above purpose.

The Lord Mayor held a Wardmore yesterday, at St. Michael's Crooked-lane, for the election of an Alderman for Candlewick Ward, in the room of Thomas Wright, Esq. deceased; when Peter Perchard, Esq. was unanimously chosen.

Yesterday the body of Mr. Mellish was brought to town, previous to interment. His head was opened by the surgeons after his death, but no ball was to be found. It is supposed to have dropped out shortly after he was wounded. The brain had received a very violent contusion.

General Hompesch's foreign corps, which has been for some time in the Isle of Wight receiving recruits from abroad, have sailed for Ireland.

A morning paper says, “We presume only to speculate on conjecture when we say—that we have reason to believe the object of the Council's meeting was to consider of the propriety of recommending a general arming of the people, by forming associations in every district of the kingdom; the time of exercise to be so arranged as to interfere as little as possible with the occupations of those who are engaged in business, but who are still anxious to shew their zeal in the defence of the country.”

“We are sure that this information will be very agreeable to many persons who are anxious to see Mr. Dundas's bill carried into the fullest effect. When we consider the description of enemy we have to contend against, and that he employs every active principle which man is capable of to carry his system of disorganization and plunder into effect, there is no person who ought to shew a reluctance in arming for the general defence; and, as we know that example is better than precept, persons in the highest ranks should sanction this measure by their personal attendance. Unless such an example is shewn, we fear it will be difficult to engage the inferior orders of society to lend their assistance. There are not times for the rich citizen or the opulent manufacturer to look on as indifferent spectators to what is now passing in Europe.”

“Although this measure of a general arming has probably been long under consideration, we are led to think that it has been hastened by the accounts which Government has received within the last few days from France. It is not merely at Brest and at Havre where the preparations of invasion are in the greatest forwardness, but the same activity is employed in almost every port of France and Holland, from Rochefort to the Texel. At Havre, where the greatest number of gun boats are building, the soldiers were called out of their beds twice last week, during the most tempestuous weather, to the exercise of manœuvring with cannon in and out of these boats, as if they were actually preparing to land in this country. This was done, no doubt in order to render the men accustomed and expert to this kind of exercise, as well as to conceal the great moment when they may really be called upon to embark on the expedition against England. The best information confirms the opinion that the French will endeavour to carry their views into effect by a coup de main. The powers granted to Buonaparte, as our readers will see by the late arrêté of the Directory, are of the most unlimited and extensive nature, as he has the entire command of this expedition both by sea and land. The French have enforced the requisition in Holland of every fifth man.

“It is perfectly true that his Majesty intends to hoist the Royal Standard in the camp about to be marked out near Windsor, in which neighbourhood very large magazines of flour are now forming, so as to supply the environs of the metropolis in case the enemy effect a landing in either of the adjacent counties lying near the sea, by which there might be a momentary interruption to the communication with the port of London.”

Two Hamburgh mails arrived on Thursday.

A letter from Ostend, of a recent date, received by a Danish vessel, says, “A very curious plan of a flying bridge for boarding has been presented to the Directory by an Englishman, whose projectile force is communicated by steam. Do not fancy the preparations on this side the water all parade; depend on it, they will lead to defeat, that will be conducted with unprecedented determination. I hope you will not slumber in false security.”

FRENCH GUN-BOATS.

Our readers may depend on the accuracy of the following statements:—Star.

On the evening of the 8th instant, 38 gun-vessels came out of the river Seine, and endeavoured to steal round the coast to the westward unperceived. Sir Richard Strachan, in the Diamond, with the Hydra frigate in company, attacked these vessels, and engaged them for several hours during the night. The firing ceased about one o'clock on the morning of the 9th. At day-break it was perceived that the gun-vessels had taken shelter in the river Caen. It is not ascertained that much damage was done to the enemy, though some of the officers of Sir Richard Strachan's Squadron state that one of the gun-vessels was sunk. It is supposed they had troops on board. The gun-vessels were in such shallow waters, that our frigates could not approach them very near. There was no man killed or wounded on board the Diamond and Hydra, nor did they suffer any material damage. The vigour and alacrity of Sir Richard Strachan in this important service justify the character he has acquired, and deserve the highest praise.

This Squadron of gun-boats probably was destined to form part of a greater armament, with a view to the general plan of operations against this country. Such difficulties as this they have experienced, ought to convince the enemy of the difficulties they have to encounter in the very outset of their plans, and the little chance they have of ultimate success. The navy of this country, however, is but the advanced guard, and should they elude its pursuit, they will have to encounter the united strength of the kingdom.

We have undoubted information, that the French gun-boats fired red-hot balls at his Majesty's ships under the command of Sir Richard Strachan. By the laws of war, such vessels come under the denomination of fire-ships, and of course are not entitled to receive quarter from an adversary, because they can give none.—This will certainly be attended to by the officers of the navy.

We learn from certain authority, that on the 31st ult. the gallant and humane veteran, Sir Ralph Abercromby, addressed a circular letter to the Generals commanding the several districts in Ireland, announcing his speedy departure from that kingdom, and desiring them to make known to him what they thought necessary for the exigency of the service in their respective commands, that he might give them every possible instruction and reinforcement before he quitted the army. Since that time, Government has requested him to continue the command for some time longer, that they may make the requisite arrangements for a successor. Lady Abercromby, however, and her family, are preparing for their return to England.—Star.

It is a fact which may be depended upon, that at this time, when the Directory are publicly proscribing British manufactures, they give a bounty of no less than 10 per cent. on all British scarlet cloths imported for the use of the armies. It is obvious, that this must be done in the hopes of being able to clothe a part of the French army in the same manner as our troops, and thus to occasion a confusion in the event of their landing, from which they may expect to derive some advantage.

By private letters from Vienna, we learn, that a monastery is fitting up in the vicinity of that city, for the reception of his Holiness the Pope.

Paswan Oglou has sent a manifesto to Constantinople, in which he tells the Divan, that it is useless to fatigue the troops in this season; but that if they wished to do any thing against him, they had only to march their troops to Norinople, where he should be ready to meet them, and by a decisive battle terminate the quarrel between the Porte and himself.

The insurrection which is reported to have broken out at Guadaloupe, we now learn, was merely confined to the small French island of Marie Galante. Victor Hugues went thither with an armed force, and put an end to the insurrection, by putting to death all the insurgents.

MANCHESTER, April 11.

This town has been in great confusion all day. Last night a magistrate and four Bow-street officers arrived from London, with warrants from the Duke of Portland; and, this morning early, ten persons were taken up on a charge of High Treason. About nine o'clock, a great number of people (chiefly Irish from the New Town) assembled, with intent, as it was supposed, of rescuing the people in custody; in consequence of which, the drums beat to arms, and the volunteers, both horse and foot, were immediately assembled. About one o'clock the prisoners were sent off, from the New Bailey, in four carriages, in custody of the Bow-street officers, and guarded by the Manchester and Salford cavalry, who are to escort them to Newcastle on their way to London. The persons apprehended are, two sons of Mr Cowdroy, the printer; one Cheitman, a cotton-spinner; and — Fry, a tailor. The rest are Irishmen.

PORTSMOUTH, April 12.

Sailed the Grand Fleet, under the command of Lord Bridport, viz.

Ship	Commander
Royal George	Admiral Lord Bridport
Royal Sovereign	Rear Admiral Pole
Atlas	Capt. Domest
Barfleur	Capt. J. Elphinstone
Sans Pareil	Capt. Sir E. Gower
Cesar	Capt. M. Squire
Triumph	Capt. J. B. Dacres
Mars	Capt. W. Brownell
Defiance	Capt. R. Home
Naiade	Capt. W. H. Ellington
Megara (Fire Ship)	Capt. Alex. Hood
	Capt. T. Jones
	Capt. W. Fierpont
	Capt. G. J. Shirley

BY THE HAMBURG MAILS.

On the 27th, the last Conclusion of the Deputation of the Empire was delivered by the Austrian Plenipotentiary to the French Ministers. In the interval between the drawing up and the giving in of the Conclusion, (the note being delivered to the Austrian Minister on the 22d), a kind of suspension of business took place. On the 28th, the French Ministers returned their answer as follows:

"RADSTADT, 7th Germinal (March 27.)

"The Ministers Plenipotentiary of the French Republic have seen with surprise, by the note remitted to them by the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty, that the Deputation, instead of employing itself with earnestness and effect to fulfil the hopes of nations too long deceived, by adopting, in order to provide indemnifications for the losses suffered on the left bank of the Rhine, a mode long since foreseen and declared

and of which every member of the Deputation must, in his own conscience, know the justice and necessity, has merely, after long delays, endeavoured to revive the unfounded hope of retaining a portion of territory on the other side of the Rhine, and repeated propositions to which every reasonable person must know the French Republic returned the answer most suitable for the moment on the 25th of Ventose (March 15).—They therefore conjure the Deputation of the Empire, in the name of Humanity, no longer to retard the work of pacification, by engaging in useless discussions, and thus deferring an explanation relative to the mode of indemnification, without which it is impossible to proceed.

"The Deputation must be fully convinced, that in the course of the further discussions, the French Republic will never depart from what is just and agreeable to the common interest of the two nations.

"The Ministers of the French Republic wait a speedy, frank, and explicit answer on the subject of the present Note, and that of the preceding to which they refer.

(Signed) "TREILHARD. "BONNIER."

It is now certain that General Buonaparte will not return to the Congress. He has recalled his Secretary of Legation, and his Adjutant, Citizen Perret and Vallette. He has sent dispatches to Citizen Treilhard, as also the presents for signing of the treaty of Campo-Fornio. Count Cobenzel receives a watch and chain, set with diamonds; and Count Meerfeldt, Baron Degelman, the Secretaries, &c. other rich presents. The Austrian presents will be sent to Paris.

It has been asserted in some of our Gazettes, that negotiations for a peace between England and France have been opened at Vienna, under the mediation of Baron Thugut; but that they soon terminated, like those set on foot at Paris in 1796, and those at Lisse in 1797.—It is said here, that the French will soon advance to enforce their plans of secularization and indemnification, should circumstances require it.

FLORENCE, MARCH 12.

The town of Terni, in the Duchy of Spoleto, has suffered a calamitous fate. The inhabitants rose against the French in a mass, and cut in pieces all who fell into their hands; but General d'Allemagne, who commanded at Rome, sent a body of troops against them, who soon defeated them, and the town was given up to be plundered.—The Pope observes the strictest incognito at Siena; he however, receives all the honours due to his rank: The Grand Duke offered him a coach and six fine horses, with other presents; but he refused them.

ROME, MARCH 13.

It is now positively confirmed that the French fleet, of 14 ships of war, which failed from Corfu, is arrived at Syracuse in Sicily, and that 18 other ships have arrived at Messina and Trapani. These fleets have 6000 troops on board. Some affirm that the French are to occupy these harbours, in consequence of a secret article in the treaty between France and Naples: Others are of opinion, that the French fleet from Sicily will join that at Toulon, and sail for Cadiz.

FROM THE PARIS PAPERS.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED, 16 GERMINAL, APRIL 5.

The citizens of the first section of the Canton of Montebourg, in the department of la Manche, forming seven-eighths of those possessing a right to vote in the Primary Assemblies, complained to the Council, 1st, of having been prevented by an armed force; and 2d, against Aubergier, Commissioner of the Executive Directory, who, contrary to his duty to the laws and the rights of citizens, had caused to be dissolved by an armed force, and did himself dissolve the Assembly, who, however, addressed themselves to the municipality for protection.

PARIS, APRIL 8.

All the friends of the Republic await with impatience the issue of the elections, which, by renewing more than 420 Members of the Legislative Body, must exert a powerful influence upon our destiny.

20 GERMINAL, APRIL 9.

It is said that the proposals made to General Bernadotte at Vienna by the English Minister, and immediately rejected, were:—That Great Britain should restore all the conquests she had gained from France and her allies, on condition, 1st, That the Batavian Republic should recover its entire independence; 2d, That France should return within her ancient boundaries on the side of Belgium; 3d, That Prussia should receive some accession of territory on the Meuse, as an equivalent for what Austria has gained in Italy.—Redacteur.

Yesterday arrived a courier from Madrid, with intelligence that the Prince of Peace, on the 28th March gave in his resignation of the office of Prime Minister, and Commandant of the life guards.—The King provisionally appointed as his successor, as Prime Minister, M. Saavedra, Minister of Finance, and as Commandant of the Guards the Marquis Ruchena unconditionally. It is reported that the successor of the Prince of Peace will be the Chevalier d'Azara, lately appointed Ambassador to France. His well known principles will consolidate the good understanding between France and Spain, which might have been disturbed if the Prince of Peace had remained at the head of affairs. It is thought the retreat of the Prince of Peace is not disagreeable to the Directory, who are said to have suspected him of trimming too much with England, or even conceiving the design of a reconciliation sooner or later with that power. M. Saavedra, the temporary successor of the Prince of Peace, is firmly attached to what is called the French party.

21 GERMINAL, APRIL 10.

The Pope, it is said, will immediately go to Prague, whither he has been invited by the Emperor.

A great number of the electors of Paris seem desirous to appoint Buonaparte their first Deputy. It is almost certain, that he would not accept it, because more important business demands his attention.

Some accounts state that Paswan Oglou has gained a complete victory over the army of the Grand Seigneur. It is certain that the reverses he was said to have experienced were very trifling.

It is stated that the Squadron of Admiral Brueys, from Corfu, is arrived at Toulon.

Orders have been given no longer to keep fires in our light houses in our ports, because they serve as rallying points to the enemy. This measure will produce a good effect.

Letters from Brest, of the 11th Germinal (March 31), state, that the greatest activity is still kept up in that port, in order to accelerate the execution of the measures pointed out by Pleville-Lepeley, during his residence here. They have at present in the road nine ships of the line, one of which is a three-decker, and the other eight 74's. Gauthome and Lerui, commanders of divisions, have received orders to set out immediately for Toulon, with the Captain and Lieutenant

of a frigate.—There is also preparing in that port an important expedition, but respecting which the greatest secrecy is observed.

MILAN, MARCH 22.

The Roman Cardinals, who have been conducted to Civita Vecchia, are to be embarked for France in the chamber of hostages.

It is certain that General Berthier has demanded of the Republic of Lucca, a loan of two hundred thousand crowns. The nobility and clergy gave up their plate, for which the Magistracy has promised an interest of 6 per cent. in consideration of the loss in workmanship by the owners. Those who pay in coin will receive no more than 4 per cent.

LLOYD'S LIST, April 13.

THE Adriana Catharina, from Rotterdam to London, is taken and carried into Ostend.

The Fame, Brade, from Liverpool to Africa, was taken 2d of March, by the French privateer, and sent for Bordeaux.

The Charlotte, Marshall, from Liverpool to Halifax, was captured in the North Channel on the 3d ult. by a privateer, and carried into Bergen.

The Alfa, Rebeiro, from Dublin to Oporto, is captured.

The Success, Blair, from Newcastle to Copenhagen, is taken near the Scaw, and carried into Christiansand, by the Car-touche privateer, of 6 guns and 30 men.

The James and Mary, Nicholson, from Newcastle to London, is taken, and carried into Mandahl in Norway.

The Ulysses, Smith, from St Domingo to London, was captured the 2d inst. by the Grand Buonaparte privateer, of 22 guns and 200 men, retaken by the St Fiorenzo frigate on the 6th, and arrived at Plymouth.

The Good Intent, Thomas, from Jamaica to Bristol, was taken 16th March in lat. 30. lon. — by the Buonaparte privateer, and carried into Cognac.

The York, Moreton, from Halifax to Martinique, is lost.

The Wrights armed ship has captured a privateer of 6 guns, and recaptured her prizes, the Elizabeth of Wells, the Spaldon of Bolton, and the Ranger of Yarmouth, and carried them to Tynemouth. The privateer failed from Dunkirk on the 2d instant, in company with 6 others.

The Good Agreement, Horsbrough, from Yarmouth to Liverpool, is taken by the Bouleau privateer in going from Brest to the North Sea.

The Swift, Hulley, from Poole to Lisbon, was taken near Cape Finisterre, 27th Feb. and is carried into Spain.

The Felicity, Alcroft, from Jamaica to Liverpool, is taken and carried into Corunna.

The Auspicious, Merylees, from Bengal to London is burnt at Bengal, with about 400 tons of goods on board.

The Clanton, Canton, and Boddam, from China to London, are put back to China with some damage.

The George, from Dublin to Martinique, which had been recaptured and carried to St Helen, is taken again and carried into Cayenne.

The Anna Catharina, Jacobson, from Goosport to Rotterdam, is taken and carried into Flushing.

The Cyrus, Baker, from St Michael's to Liverpool is taken by a French privateer.

The Figure, Malche, from Baltimore to Martinique, was towed in there after having carried away her masts, and upset, in consequence of being chased.

The Amazon, Chapman, from Baltimore to Martinique, is retaken and arrived there.

The Perseverance, Godfrey, from Bermuda to Martinique, is taken and carried into Guadaloupe.

The Franklin, Smith, from Liverpool to Savannah, is reported to be taken by the French.

WINDS AT DEAL.

April 10. N.W.—11. N.W.—12. N.W.

MAILS.

Arrived.—Ireland, 6.—Hamburg, 3.—Lisbon, 0.—Leeward Islands, 1.—Dut.—Ireland, 4.—Hamburg, 0.

ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY, 1797.

Thirty-eight Day.—No. 30,626, a prize of 500l.—Nos. 48,844, 45,633, and 11,265, prizes of 100l.

Thirty-ninth Day.—No. 36,845, a prize of 20,000l.—No. 36,210, a prize of 2000l.—No. 13,376, a prize of 500l.—No. 23,284, 35,644, and 46,262, prizes of 50l.

—STOCKS—

BANK STOCK	INDIA STOCK
3 per cent. Ann.	49½ 49½
4 per cent. Ann.	52½ 52½
5 per cent. Ann.	72½ 72½
	Long Ann.
	Short
	Lot. Tick.

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—APRIL 16.

In the foregoing columns of this paper our Readers will find some very interesting intelligence, among which may be ranked a very important piece of service performed by Sir RICHARD STRACHAN, who, with only two frigates, the Diamond and Hydra, attacked 38 gun-boats full of troops, one of which was sunk, and the others were driven among the shoals at Port in Befin.

Advices from France continue to inform us that the Directory are fixed in their determination to attempt the invasion of Britain. The most active preparations are making for carrying this into effect. But we must also add, that in Britain similar exertions are making, which we have no doubt will be fully sufficient to repel the foe, even admitting they were to make good their landings. The vigilance of our cruisers, however, gives us no ground to believe they will ever be able to effect this. Lord BRIDPORT has put to sea, and there are numerous frigates hovering all along the coast of France, ready to give the earliest intelligence in case the enemy should leave their ports.

Regarding domestic intelligence we may remark, that a true bill has been found against Mr O'CONNOR and his associates, by the Grand Jury at Maidstone, where the trials will proceed the 30th instant.—A complete copy of the Judge's Address to the Grand Jury will be found in a preceding column.

DUBLIN, April 12.

Tuesday night, about nine o'clock, a young man, named TERENCE SHEEL, was found murdered in Dame-street. A coroner's inquest sat upon the body next morning, who brought in a verdict of wilful murder against a person or persons unknown. The wound which occasioned his death, was given him under the left shoulder blade, by a small sword, (not with three corners), which penetrated his heart. Next day Lord CHARLES FITZGERALD, having got reason to suspect Lieut. J—, of the Fermanagh Militia, who was upon the patrol that night in Dame-street, had him arrested, but he found means afterwards to escape.—Every exertion is making to apprehend him.

Letters were yesterday received in town from Cork, which state the arrival of a French frigate and privateer at Cove, prizes to ADM. KINGSMILL'S Squadron.

Mrs MACLAINE of Lochbry was safely delivered of a daughter on the 8th current.

Lady CHARLOTTE HOPE was safely delivered of a son on Thursday the 12th instant.

On Sunday died at Bemerfyde, MARY HAIG, daughter of James Haig of Bemerfyde.

Died at Morton, the 11th inst. CHARLES IRVINE, Esq. of Tobago.

We hear from Elgin, that on Monday the 2d current, a letter from the Lord Lieutenant of that County, covering one from the Right Honourable FLEMING DUNDAS to the Commanding Officer of the two Companies of ELGIN VOLUNTEERS, willing to know how far they were willing to extend their services in case of actual invasion, or imminent danger thereof, was read to the Volunteers, when (with the exception of three sergeants, and about twenty privates) they verbally agreed to serve in any part of Scotland when called upon by Government, or those authorised by them; and on the 4th current they subscribed a written agreement to that effect. The Officers in a particular manner showed their readiness to serve in any part of Scotland, some of them having publicly declared their intention of doing so before they had any official notice on the subject in consequence of Mr Dundas's letter.

Since this letter was publicly known a number of respectable persons have applied to those in command, offering and agreeing to serve in any part of Scotland.

NEWCASTLE, April 14.

This coast is beginning to swarm with privateers; a small schooner of six guns was brought in here the beginning of the week, she had previously taken four colliers, three of which however are retaken; and yesterday a lugger of ten guns had the assurance to run close under Sunderland roads, and at do great distance from the shore, captured a small coasting vessel, which being in ballast, they, having out her rigging, sails, and made a hole in her bottom, put her crew into a boat, and left her to go in pursuit of a larger ship in the offing. The crew afterwards, by the assistance of a fishing boat, got again on board of her, and have brought her into this harbour.

On Friday a dreadful fire broke out at a farm steading in Stilton, all the grain was consumed, the several out-houses and the houses of several poor cottages. The Leicester Militia were very active in endeavouring to save the property. The accident was occasioned by a chimney taking fire.—No insurance being on the premises, the proprietor suffers a total loss.

Shipping Intelligence.

—ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL—

April 14. Maggy, Laude, from Berwick, grain.
Ceres, Moor, from London, goods.
Jean, Wood, from Sunderland, coal.
Dempsie, Cphian, from Hamburg, goods.
Eliza, Mill, from Newburgh, grain.
Leith, McFie, from Greenock, goods.
Countess of We morland, Anderson, from Glasgow, do.
William & Hobel, Mearns, from Monrovia, grain.
Mary, Harley, from Berwick, do.

—CLEARED OUT—

Peggy, Milne, for Aberdeen, goods.
Aberdeen & Leith Packet, Wilton, for do. do.
Ceres, Baird, for Greenock, do.
Sophia, Brodie, for Peterhead, do.
Berwickshire Packet, Camming, for London, do.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

March 28.—Delight, J. Malcolm, from Kirkcaldy to Gouen-burg and Riga, with herrings.
Wind W. N. W. blowing fresh.
ELISNORE, 31st March 1798.

April 4.—Trudy, John Laycock, Dyfart, Rorwig, Dantsick, ballast.

Yesterday the Sirius frigate, with a fleet of about 40 sail under her convoy, arrived in the Sound from the North; we have at present fine weather with light night frosts.

Wind S. & E. blowing fresh.
ELISNORE, the 3d April 1798. HOWDEN & CO.

Extract of a Letter from Stromness, dated April 3.
"On the 1st inst. arrived here with the Fortitude, Campbell, of this place from Bergen, Capt. Marshall, of the Charlotte of Liverpool, and Capt. Horsbrough of the Good Agreement, of Yarmouth, both taken on the 1st and 2d of March last by a French cutter privateer, on the north west coast of Ireland.—The Captains of these vessels relate, that a few days previous to their being taken, the privateer had been chased by an English cruiser a considerable time, but by throwing all her guns overboard two, and a good deal of stores, she got off."

ARRIVED AT STROMNESS.

April 1. Fortitude, Campbell, of Stromness, from Bergen, deals.
3. Hercules, Gibbons, of and from Aberdeen, for Davis Straights.
Latona, Jamson, of and from do. Greenland.

ARMY.

A Lieutenant in a Regiment of Infantry now in India, wishes to Exchange with a Half-pay Lieutenant, who is a Captain of a Fencible Regiment.
Apply to Mr Campbell, St James's Square.

MONEY.

Wanted to borrow, at Whittiford first, upon undoubted heritable security,
EIGHT HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING.
For further particulars, apply to Mr James Buchan, W. 6. Edinburgh, April 16. 1798.

A CHAPEL OR CHAMBER ORGAN.

To be disposed of at a very reduced price,
A Fine Full Toned FINGER ORGAN, which would answer either a chapel or large room, consisting of the following stops:—Open Diapason, Stop Diapason, Principal and Fifteenth. It has a very neat gut front, and the whole in good repair.

To be seen at the shop of Mess. Corri, Duffek, and Co. music-sellers to the Royal Family, No. 37. North Bridge Street, Edinburgh.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE MANUFACTURERS, Exempt from the Auction Duty agreeable to act of Parliament.

JOHN WHITFIELD & CO.

Will put up to Public Sale, at their Warehouses, New Rents, St Martin's Le Grand, London, on Wednesday the 18th, and Thursday the 19th instant, at four,
A Large and Valuable Assortment of BRITISH MANUFACTURED PIECE GOODS.

CONSISTING OF
1000 Pieces Printed and White Calicoes, Ginghams, and Striped Correns.
1150 — Dimities, Mullinets, and Printed and White Quiltings.
2240 — Cottons, Cambric, and Coffees.
7000 — Printed Linen and Pullicat Handkerchiefs, Purple and Chintz, Shawls.
350 — Olmaburghs, Doulas, Carpeting, &c.
15,800 — Fine Book, Mull, and Jaconet Mullins.
8700 — Fine Doreas, Japans, and Tambours, &c.
23,300 — Fine Fancy and Plain Bordered Book and Balafore Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
500 — Superfine Gold-end Jaconets and Mulls.
To be viewed to the time of sale, and catalogues had as above.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Union Shipping Company's Smacks,
GLASGOW PACKET,
JAMES TAYLOR Master,
AND
COLDSTREAM PACKET,
FRANCIS OGD, Master.

Will take in goods, the Glasgow till Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock; and the Coldstream till Saturday evening at six o'clock, when they will sail.
Union Shipping Company's Office,
LEITH, 24th April, 1798.

SEQUESTERATIONS, &c.
April 9. **JAMES PALMER**, Printer in Kelso.—Creditors to meet in the house of Adam Main, vintner, Kelso, on the 19th April next, at noon, to chuse an interim factor; and on the 19th May next, at same place and hour, to chuse a trustee.
10. **JOHN WILKIE**, Merchant in Glasgow.—Creditors to meet in the Prince of Wales Tavern, Glasgow, on the 17th April next, at noon, to name an interim factor; and on the 15th May next, at same place and hour, to chuse a trustee.
11. **Messrs. MELLIS and Co.** Merchants in Perth.—Creditors to meet in the house of Thomas Wakefield, vintner in Perth, on the 19th April next, at noon, to chuse an interim factor; and at same place and hour, on the 14th May next, to chuse a trustee.
Creditors of **ANDREW GRAY**, Wright in Perth, to meet in the Sheriff Court-room there, on the 21st April next, and 9th May next, at 10 A.M. for the examination of the bankrupt; and on the 10th May, at noon, within the house of Robert Steel, vintner, Perth, to instruct the trustee.
ROBERT HARDY, Horse-dealer at Williamfraser, to meet in the Sheriff Court-room, Linlithgow, on the 23d April next, at 11 A.M. for the examination of the bankrupt; and at said place and hour on the 24th April, to instruct the trustee.
PETER HILL in Welfarm, and **MATTHEW HILL** in Easter Whitburn, Horse-dealers, to meet in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on the 30th April next, at noon, to consider of an offer of a composition of Seven Shillings in the pound made by the bankrupt.
ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN, Merchant in Greenock, to see a state of his affairs in the hands of Archibald Campbell, merchant, Greenock, the trustee, till the 14th May next, at noon, when they are to meet in the house of John McKelvie, vintner there, to receive their dividends.

ITCH INFALLIBLY CURED
—AT TWICE RUBBING.
BY JACKSON'S ORIGINAL OINTMENT.
PREPARED only by **JAS. BARCLAY**, (late T. Jackson) No. 95. Fleetmarket, London, where it has been prepared and sold for upwards of fifty years. It cures annually fifteen thousand persons, and was never known to fail.
It does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other pernicious ingredient, and may be used with safety by women with child, and infants newly born, and is not disagreeable in its flavour. Its safety and dispatch is fully manifested by the Faculty adopting it in their private practice, which several of the most reputable have done for many years.
It becomes particularly necessary to caution those who are afflicted with the above distemper against imposition, as several unprincipled men have substituted their own pernicious trash (whose basis is Mercury) in its stead, and taking advantage of the death of Mr. Jackson, have put his name to their preparation.—You will therefore observe, as you regard your health, that the name of **J. Barclay** is written on the stamp (affixed to each box) without which it cannot be genuine.—Price 1s. 9d. each box.

Sold by the Proprietor, **JAMES BARCLAY**, No. 95. Fleetmarket, London—and by his appointment by
R. SCOTT, APOTHECARY,
WATSON & CO. AND J. BAXTER,
South Bridge, Edinburgh;
Mackintosh and Co. Inverness; W. Anderson, Stirling
R. Morrison and Son, Perth; A. Barry, Paisley
J. Allan, Dundee; E. Humble, Newcastle
J. Menzies, Glasgow; F. Jolly, Carlisle
And by one or more reputable shopkeepers in most towns of the kingdom.
Where may be had,
JACKSON'S ASTHMATIC CANDY,
For Complaints of the Stomach and Lungs.
The success of this Medicine in removing Coughs and Colds, and in alleviating the most alarming complaints incident to persons of a gouty, relaxed, and asthmatic habit is universally acknowledged.—Price 2s. 6d. or 1s. 1d. the box, duty included.

INVALIDS, who value Health, are certain to establish it by taking a few Bottles of **SPILSBURY'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS**; a Medicine which during the period of twenty-eight years, has effected the most complete cures in a variety of Nervous, Rheumatic, and Scorbatic cases; as a purifier of the Blood, a strengthener of the Constitution; and an enlivener of the Spirits, it remains without a rival; and those who reside in the most distant parts of the universe have equally experienced its virtue with those who live in this metropolis; but, that the good intention of the preparer should not be perverted by the Public being deceived by a spurious sort, it is necessary to annex, that the original Drops are in Moulded Bottles, with fluted corners, and the words "*Spilbury's Antiscorbutic Drops, by the King's Patent*," on each 5s. bottle; and on the large bottles the King's Arms. To be had at the Dispensary, No. 15. Soho Square, and at the general Venders of Patent Medicine in town and country.
Attendance in the morning from ten to one o'clock. The usual compliment of one guinea is expected with letters of advice, unless from the poor, who will be treated with the same indulgence they have hitherto experienced. Upwards of 17,796 poor patients have been relieved at this Dispensary, many of whom were deemed incurable.
The Drops are sold at the Dispensary in Soho Square—and
Mr. SCOTT, Apothecary, and } South Bridge,
Mr. J. BAXTER, Italian Warehouse, } Edinburgh,
Mr. KELTIE, Perfumer, New Town Edinburgh.
Are appointed Wholesale Agents, where the inhabitants of Scotland, and the Venders of patent medicines may be supplied on the same terms as at the Dispensary, Soho Square.
These Drops may also be had in bottles of 1l. 2s. and 5s. each, duty included, of
Mr. John Buchanan, jun. Sun Fire Office, Glasgow.
J. Menzies and J. Duncan, Messrs. Morrison & Son, Perth
Glasgow; Mr. Thomson, Aberdeen
A. Barry, Paisley; Mr. Dickson, drugist, and
Maclean, Greenock; Mr. Inglis, Dumfries
M'Intosh, Inglis & Willon; Walker & Hodson, Newcastle
Inverness—Thos. Cave, Banff; Mr. Jollie, Carlisle
John Allan, Dundee; Mr. James Paton, and
Mr. Scott, surgeon, Kelso; Mr. P. Craigie, Montrose.
Mr. Dick, surgeon, Dundee; Mr. Dempster, Cupar Fife.
Mr. Anderson, Stirling; Mr. Miller, drugist, Perth.
Mr. Gray, merch. Hawick.

PEPPERMINT LOZENGES.
For Complaints in the Stomach and Bowels.
MODD'S PEPPERMINT LOZENGES, so highly and universally esteemed among all ranks of people in England for Complaints of the Stomach and Bowels, continue to be prepared and sold by Mr. W. B. B. chemist, &c. No. 29. Ludgate Street, London; and, by his appointment, for Scotland, at R. SCOTT'S, Drugist, South Bridge-street, Husband, Elder, and Co. and J. B. Baxter, Edinburgh—Mr. Thomas Scott, surgeon, Kelso—Johnston and Bisset, Perth—Mr. Dick, surgeon, Dundee—Mr. Dempster, surgeon, Cupar—Mr. Craigie, surgeon, Montrose.

These lozenges are a most grateful cordial; they strengthen a weak digestion, powerfully expel wind, and afford quick relief in choleric pains; they warm and invigorate a cold and debilitated constitution, and act as a generous cordial in lowspirited, nervous, and hysterical affections; are an excellent substitute for the pernicious habit of drinking strong liquors; allaying violent reachings, especially the sea sickness; and, in short, for their general uses, are strongly to be recommended both as a Domestic Remedy, or for the Pocket of the Traveller by sea or land.

FARMS IN TWEEDDALE.
To be LET at Whitfunday first,
EASTER DAWICK and **NEWHOLMHOPE**, lying in the parishes of Stobo and Manner, and not far distant from Peebles. The lands of Easter Dawick lie along the Tweed, and contain a great extent of croft and arable ground, which is particularly well adapted for the breed of Cheviot sheep.
Newholmhope is entirely sheep pasture, and known to be the soundest and healthiest ground in that district.
Offers for the above farms will be received by Messrs. Francis and John Andersons, George Street, and by the proprietor, at Newpoffo, by Peebles.

SUMMER RESIDENCE.
T O L E T,
A HOUSE FURNISHED AT STRATHGROY, near Blair in Athole, consisting of dining parlour, and three bedrooms, with a light closet for a bed, two garret-rooms, a kitchen, with flables, and if required may have goats on the ground. Butcher meat, butter, and milk, may be had; as also, hay, corn, or grass for horses.
Apply to Mr. James Murray, High Street, Edinburgh, or at the Inn, Blair Athole.
FIFE AND MID-LOTHIAN FERRY TOLLS.
A General Meeting of the Trustees for improving the communication between Fife and Mid-Lothian by the Feries of Kinghorn and Burntisland, and Leith and Newhaven, is appointed to be held at the New Inn at Pettycur on Saturday the 21st current, at twelve o'clock noon, when
THE TOLLS AND DUTIES
Leviable at the said Feries will be let in tack for one year from the 1st of May next.
For particulars apply to Mr. Horburgh, Cupar, or Mr. Douglas, Kirkcaldy.

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.
ROUP OF TOLLS.
THE Trustees for putting in execution the Turnpike Acts for the COUNTY OF EDINBURGH are requested to meet in the Inner Session-house of Edinburgh on Monday the 30th day of April instant, at twelve o'clock noon.
At this meeting the Trustees will expose to Roup the TOLL-DUTIES collected at the following BARS, in the following Districts,
viz.
WHITEHOUSE, Corstorphine District.
ALMOND BRIDGE, and
LOANHEAD, on the Bathgate Road. Entry 15th May.
TYNECASTLE BRAEFoot, Calder District. Entry 14th May.
ROW, (formerly West Calder) — 26. —
HOWDEN BRIDGE, (formerly
Combfoot) with the CE-
STOMS exigible at the North
Bridge Calder. — 14th Aug.
Persons intending to offer will be careful to bring their cautions along with them, and they will observe, that by way of encouragement security is now required to the extent of one-fifth of the rent only.
Thomas Crawford, W.S. No. 23. North Castle Street, will show the articles of roup, and inform as to other particulars.

STIRLINGSHIRE TOLLS TO LET,
AND MEETING OF TRUSTEES.
There will be LET by public roup, for a period not exceeding three years from next Whitfunday, at Turner's Inn, Falkirk, on Thursday the 3d of May next, at eleven forenoon,
TEN TOLLS OF THE FOLLOWING BARS, viz.
ST. NINIAN'S-TORWOOD-GALLOWSKYKE, or LOW-
RIESTOWN, and BROOMBRIDGE.
And, at twelve noon of the said day.
A GENERAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of the said Road will there take place, to take into consideration and determine whether it would not be of great advantage for the public accommodation to adopt the Road leading by the north back of the town of Falkirk as part of the line of Turnpike.
Stirling, April 13. 1798. **THO. WINGATE,**
Clerk to the Trustees.

COUNTY OF ANGUS.
TOLLS TO LET.
To be LET by public roup, within the Sheriff Court Room of Forfar, upon Wednesday the 2d May next, at twelve o'clock noon, for one year after the 15th of that month,
THE TOLLS in the county of Forfar, leviable at the following bars, viz.
At the three bars betwixt Forfar and Dundee.
At the two bars betwixt Forfar and Myle.
At the two bars betwixt Kirriemuir and Dundee. And,
At the five bars betwixt Forfar and the North-water-
Bridge.
Persons becoming tenants, on being preferred, must find sufficient caution for payment of the rent, and performance of the other articles of roup.
For particulars, apply to James Young, writer in Edinburgh; John Steiwright, writer in Brechin; or James Wyllie, writer in Forfar. April 13. 1798.

TOLLS IN SELKIRKSHIRE.
To be LET by public roup, within the Council House of Selkirk, upon Monday the 30th of April current,
THE TOLLS payable at the Toll-bars of Croisefield, Howden Pot Burn, and Greendinning, upon the great road from Edinburgh to Carlisle; and those payable at the Bar of Holloke, upon the road from Kelso to Peebles.
The roup will begin at twelve o'clock noon; and every person offering must name his caution, at making his offer.
Not to be repeated.

By Adjournment.
SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLLSHIRE,
AND
HOUSE IN THE NEW TOWN OF EDINBURGH.
By Authority of the Court of Session, there will be exposed to SALE by public roup, within the Parliament-house of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 20th day of June 1798, between the hours of five and six in the afternoon,
THE ESTATE which belonged to the deceased **ARCHIBALD MACDONALD of SANDA**, Esq. Advocate, lying in the district of Kintyre and shire of Argyll.
The gross rent of the whole estate is L.648. 15s. 10d. Sterling, and the free proven rent, after deducting feu and teinds duties, and other public burdens, is L.623. 17s. 9d. which the Lords have appointed to be exposed at the upset price of L.16,908. 17s. Sterling.
These lands are of considerable extent, mostly of excellent soil, and capable of the highest cultivation and improvement, having abundance of limestone, fuel, and water-carriage. The situation is remarkably pleasant, and the greatest part of these lands, as well as the island of Sanda, is bounded by the sea, and a considerable part of them are out of leaf, having been in the natural possession of the late proprietor.
For the accommodation of purchasers, it is proposed to expose this estate in the following lots, at such a proportion of the total upset price above mentioned as corresponds to the rents of these different lots.
LOT I.—The LANDS OF NORTH and SOUTH MACH-
REOCH, with the Manse-house, Garden, and Offices—the Lands of Penlanchoch, the Lands of Penningoch, the Lands of Kilmochanach, the Lands of Blathill and Coulachan, the Lands of Acharau, the Lands of Achadawie, and Meadow called Monemore, the Lands of Eden, Pennyland, Mill and Mill Acres, and Pennyland Strath and Acres belonging thereto. The proven gross rent of these lands is L.486. 5s. 10d. It is proposed to lay L.32. 12s. 10d. 4-12ths of the public burdens on this lot, so there will remain L.453. 12s. 11d. 4-12ths of free rent, which is intended to be exposed at L.12,703. 2s. 5d. 4-12ths Sterling.
LOT II.—The ISLAND of SANDA, with the Small Islands adjacent, called the Sheep Island and Glenmore Rock. The proven gross rents of these islands is L.87. 10s. and it is proposed to lay L.4. 10s. 7d. of the public burdens on this lot, so there will remain L.82. 19s. 3d. of free rent, which is intended to be exposed at L.1,767. 3s. 8d. Sterling.
LOT III.—This Island, in the mouth of the Firth of Clyde and Irish Channel, is of considerable extent, fertile soil, an excellent harbour, and not two miles distant from the coast; may be rendered of great value as a fishing station, or for carrying on trade with Ireland, both sides of the Firth of Clyde and Western Isles. Great quantities of kelp might be made, both upon the shores of the island, and of the rest of the estate on the main land.
LOT IV.—The LANDS OF GARTNACOPAIN; the proven gross rent of these lands is L.30. and it is proposed to lay L.2. 0s. 4d. of the public burdens on this lot, so there will remain L.27. 10s. 8d. of free rent, which is intended to be exposed at L.783. 10s. 8d. Sterling.
LOT V.—The LANDS OF DRUMMORENABODACH, the proven gross rent of which is L.65. Sterling; and it is proposed to lay L.5. 14s. 3d. 4-12ths of the public burdens on this lot, so there will remain L.59. 5s. 8d. 8-12ths of free rent, which is intended to be exposed at L.1,666. 0s. 2d. 8-12ths.

House in Edinburgh.
That HOUSE, being No. 52, in GEORGE STREET, in the New Town of Edinburgh, presently possessed by William Forbes, Esq. banker, to be exposed at the upset price of L.1500 Sterling.
Intended purchasers are referred to the printed abstract of the proven rental, copies of which will be had from William Macdonald, writer to the Signet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr. Duncan Campbell, Sheriff-substitute at Camp-belltown, factor on the estate, or Mr. Jeffrey, deputy-clerk of Session, at his office, application may be made for further particulars. A plan of the estate may be seen in the hands of Mr. William Macdonald.

LANDS OF HYNDHOPE.
To be Sold by Private Bargain,
THE LANDS OF HYNDHOPE, lying in the parish of Yarrow and shire of Selkirk. These lands are delightfully situated on the banks of Ettrick, and there are several charming situations on them either for a mansion-house or farmstead-ing. They are well known to be a most capital sheep farm, capable of great improvements. The purchaser may enter into full possession at Whitfunday first.
They afford a Freehold Qualification for the shire of Selkirk.
For particulars apply to Mr. John Laing writer, Selkirk;—Mr. A. Cunningham, No. 37, George Street, Edinburgh, or James Gibson, W. S. who will shew the title deeds and articles of sale.
If the lands are not sold within three weeks from this date, they will be LET upon tack for such number of years as shall be agreed upon from Whitfunday next. March 29.

SALE OF LANDS IN AYRSHIRE,
PARISH OF GALSTON.
To be SOLD by public voluntary sale, upon Friday the 27th day of April current, within the house of John Bryan, vintner in Kilmarnock, between the hours of one and two after-noon,
THE Forty Shilling LANDS of MILLRIG, and the Twenty Shilling LANDS of MILLSIDE, both holding of the Crown, and returned prior to 1681.
The lands consist of nearly 200 acres, all inclosed, subdivided, and completely fenced, upon which there is a good house, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, five bed-chambers, kitchen, cellar, and offices of every kind, with an excellent garden, and orchard planted with fruit trees of various kinds. There are also many thriving plantations upon the lands, of about twenty years growth.
The house, gardens, orchard, and plantations, with fix inclosures, may be entered to immediately; and a great part of the price may, if desired, remain for some time in the purchaser's hands.
Persons inclining to purchase by private bargain before the sale may apply to the proprietor, Mr. Campbell, at Millrig; John Orr, Esq. Glasgow, or Robert Boswell, W. S. Edinburgh, in whose office the title-deeds may be seen.

LANDS & SUPERIORITY IN KINCARDINESHIRE.
To be SOLD, within the house of John Tweeddale, vintner in Montrose, on Saturday the 28th April 1798, at one o'clock afternoon,
THE LANDS and ESTATE of HALLGREEN, comprehending the Mains and Manseplace of Hallgreen, Sillyflat, Musselpool, Grievefield, Dendowdrum, Tongues of Dendowdrum, and four ninths of the Mill and Mill Lands of Inververie, in the parish thereof, and county of Kincardine, with the Salmon Fishing in the river of Bervie, and Salmon and White Fishings in the Sea, Right of Common, and other Privileges belonging to the estate.—Also, the Superiority of the lands of Kincardine and Watercreeks.
The lands are situated in the immediate vicinity of the royal burgh of Inververie, and of the sea ports of Bervie and Gourdon, where coal and lime are imported; and there is always a ready market for the produce of the estate.
This estate contains 385 Scotch acres. The present rent is 449l. 6s. 8d. money, 34 bolls bear, and 3 bolls 2 firlets meal. But as the tenants are bound to cultivate their farms according to the best mode of husbandry, and have lately improved some muir grounds, considerable rises may be depended on at the expiry of the present leases in 1805 and 1806.
The lands afford a freehold qualification.
With this estate will be included a lease of a farm adjoining, whereof there are 64 years to run. When the present sub-lease expires in 1806, an additional rent of at least 60l. will be obtained.
The SUPERIORITY of part of the Lands of ELSICK, affording a freehold qualification, and yielding 21. 13s. 4d. Sterling of feu duty.
For particulars, enquire at Anthony Barclay, writer to the Signet; Alexander Crombie, advocate, Aberdeen; or Provost Hudson, Bervie, who will shew the rental, and give such information as may be wanted.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF ARGYLE.
To be SOLD by judicial sale within the New Session House Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 13th June, 1798, at 6 o'clock afternoon,
THE ESTATE of EDDERLINE, lying in the parish of Kilbrannich, and shire of Argyll, and county of Argyll.
The nett free rent of this estate, after all the deductions, conform to the prepared state in the process of sale, amounts to the sum of 981l. 15s. 10d. 11-12ths, which at 27 years purchase, being the value put upon this property by witnesses cited for that purpose, make the value of these lands to amount to L.26,508 9 6 9-12

Independent of the lands, there are very extensive woods (both natural and planted) upon the estate. The most valuable of these are the natural woods, presently under lease to the Argyll Furnace Company, along with the farm of Gortanagour, and on which no value is here put, from the length of time (14 years) that the lease is yet to run.—They are, however, valued by skilful men to be worth at a cutting 1,057l.—and the tenants are obliged by the tack to leave them at the expiry of the lease, in fix bags of the following ages—12, 10, 8, 6, 4, and 2 years old.
Besides these woods, which from the above circumstance cannot be valued, there are other woods upon the estate, (independent of a great deal of very thriving plantations) and these are valued at 250
The free teind, after deducting the minister's stipend, amounts to 215l. 12s. 9d. 1-12th, the privilege of purchasing which at 5 years purchase, is L.1,078 3 9 5-12
Sum at which the lands are to be ex-
posed L.27,836 13 4 2-12

This valuable and extensive estate possesses peculiar advantages, and indeed a property seldom occurs for investing money on so desirable a security.
It lies compactly betwixt the salt water loch of Lochfine, and the fresh water lake of Lochow, and runs upon the beautiful banks of the former for about four miles, affording many beneficial situations for fishing stations.
It embraces considerable tracts of mountain and valuable pasture, and that part of the property which runs along the side of Lochow, is of a remarkable deep fertile soil, and capable of great improvement.
There is a modern Mansion House in good repair, with pleasure ground surrounding it, the plantations of which are laid down with talke, and there are a suitable set of offices annexed.
The north boundary of this estate is within seven miles of Inverary, and the south extremity is only six miles from the west entry, and 12 miles from the east entry of the Crinan Canal, so that when the Canal is finished, the communication will be easy and commodious.
From the very low rents and the situation in which this estate has been, great rises may naturally be expected, and the profusion of limestone which is found in the lands, will contribute materially to this object, under proper management.
A purchaser, besides, may have immediate access, as there is hardly a lease on the estate, and those only for three years, excepting the one formerly mentioned to the Argyll Furnace Company.
There is sufficient valued rent for a freehold qualification, and the rest of the estate holds of subjects superior for the feu-duties of 32l. 2s. 3d. and moderate composition on the entries of heirs and singular successors.
There is plenty of game of every denomination, fresh water and salt water fish, in the greatest profusion; and in short a more delightful, more beneficial, and well connected property seldom presents itself to the public.
The articles and conditions of sale, abstract of the judicial rental, and the title deeds, are to be seen in the hands of Alexander Stevenson, deputy clerk of Session; and for further particulars, intending purchasers may apply to Cornelius Elliot, writer to the Signet, agent in the sale, or to Niel MacCibbon, writer in Inverary, the judicial factor upon the estate.

COLLIERS WANTED.
STEADY WORKMEN will find immediate employment where before making good wages paid weekly, each receiving an annual premium of five guineas and upwards, and a bonus of twenty shillings over and above.
None need come forward that are under engagement to other works, and application to be made to William McLean at the Coal Office.
Dyfar, March 20. 1798.

SALE OF LANDS.
COUNTIES OF WIGTON AND DUMFRIES.
To be SOLD by Public Roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 15th day May next, at two o'clock afternoon,
THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS IN LOTS.
LOT I.
THE Lands and Estate of **BALSARROCH**, lying within the Parish of Kirkcaldy, and shire of Wigton, consisting of 530 acres or thereabouts, of which a very considerable part is arable, and the whole capable of great improvement, means whereof may be easily procured at a port in the neighbourhood.
The present rent is only 246l.—One of the farms is in part leaf; the leases of other three small farms expire at Whitfunday 1799, and the others at Whitfunday 1806, when a considerable rise may be expected; the Lands are inclosed and divided; they hold feu of a subject for payment of 10s. of duty.—The stipend payable to the minister is 31. 7s. this nearly exhausts the teinds which are valued at 10s. of the Books at 101l. Scots valuation, so that the whole public burden amounts to a very small sum. The upset price will be 6,500 sterling, being very little more than 26 years purchase.
LOT II.
THE SUPERIORITY of the Houses and Piece of Ground attached thereto belonging to the heirs of John McKelvie, High Aitken, Mr. John Agnew, surgeon, John Kennedy, merchant, Miss Elizabeth McCants, with a feu-duty of 3s. 4d. and therefrom. To be put up at 5l.
LOT III.
One sixth part or share of the Lands, called **SEVEN ACRE**, lying in the immediate vicinity of the town of Dumfries, and of that large Tenement of Houses and Garden in the kirkpatrik of Dumfries, all of which belonged to the deceased Robert Agnew, Esq. of Meiklenox. The Lands are divided into different inclosures; they are beautifully situated upon the banks of the Nith, within a few minutes walk of the town.
The Garden adjoining to the House is large, and may be fenced to advantage for building upon. This Lot will be put up at 150l.
James McRae one of the tenants, will shew the estate of Balsarroch, and those willing to be informed of further particulars, and to see the articles of sale and titles, may apply to Thomas Adair, clerk to the Signet, Edinburgh.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.
To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, in Edinburgh, between the hours of six and eight afternoon, on Wednesday the 16th May next,
THE FOLLOWING LANDS AND ESTATES:
I. **THE ESTATE of GRAITNEY**, with the Teinds, lying in the parish of Graitney, and county of Dumfries, consisting of above 800 Scotch acres. The present rent is 450l. and by the life upon one farm, the rent after Martinmas next will be 501l. 8s. exclusive of the Salmon Fishing. This estate holds of the Crown, and being valued in the cess books at 10s. of the Crown, affords an undoubted Freehold Qualification. The great roads from Portpatrick to London, and from Glasgow to London, run through the lands, and join at the well-known village of Graitney Green in the heart of the estate. The land and sea-port of Highford, at the mouth of the river Sark, the Solway Frith, are part of the estate, and the proprietor there a right of salmon fishing. This estate is now wholly inclosed and subdivided, and the fences in very complete order, and there are remarkably good farm houses on the different farms. But the principal farms of the estate were let in the 1784, upon leases for 21 years, before these improvements were made, without any progressive rent, and being possessed by a prudent and skilful tenant, upon the expiration of the present leases a very great additional rent may be expected. The mansion-house of this estate is at present possessed as an inn, but being large, and having been lately thoroughly repaired, well suited for the accommodation of a genteel family, having good offices, a garden, and orchard, and being surrounded by a considerable quantity of full grown trees.
II. The Lands and Estate of **REIDHALL & CALVERTS HOLM**, with the teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming, and county of Dumfries, consisting of 330 Scotch acres. Most of these lands are let upon improving leases for 21 years from Candlemas 1793. The present rent is 1,415. 6d. which rises progressively in a few years to 1,681. 12s. 6d. The farms are inclosed, and partly subdivided with thriving hedges. The turnpike road from Glasgow to Carlisle passes through these lands, and they are only three miles distant from Graitney. They hold of the Crown, and are valued separately in the cess books at 270 merks. There is no stipend at present payable out of these lands.
III. The Seven Merk Land of old extent of **FLEEMING**, with the teinds of the same, lying in the said parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming, and county of Dumfries, consisting of 330 Scotch acres. Most of these lands are let upon improving leases for 21 years from Candlemas 1793. The present rent is 1,415. 6d. which rises progressively in a few years to 1,681. 12s. 6d. The farms are inclosed, and partly subdivided with thriving hedges. The turnpike road from Glasgow to Carlisle passes through these lands, and they are only three miles distant from Graitney. They hold of the Crown, and are valued separately in the cess books at 270 merks. There is no stipend at present payable out of these lands.
IV. The Lands of **HAIRGILLS and DODEND**, in the parish of Hoddam. They consist of 252 Scotch acres, and are let upon improving lease for 20 years from Candlemas 1794. The present rent is 85l. which rises progressively to 95l. The lands are completely inclosed with a stone dyke, which, with the farm house, is very substantial. They are valued in the cess books at 150 merks, and hold of a subject superior.
V. The Lands of **MINSKA and RISPHILL**, lying in the parish of Middlebie, and shire of Dumfries, consisting of 475 Scotch acres. There is a thriving young wood upon part of the lands. They are let to a substantial tenant for 60l. of rent, upon a lease which expires in eight years from Whitfunday next. They hold of the Crown, and are valued in cumulo with other lands.
VI. The Lands of **GREENGATE-HOUSE**, lying in the said parish of Middlebie. They consist of 165 acres, and are let to three good tenants upon improving leases, for 21 years from Whitfunday 1793. The rent at present is 50l. which rises progressively to 58l. They hold of the Crown, and are valued in cumulo with other lands.
VII. The Lands of **DOGSTOCKS**, lying in the said parish of Middlebie, consisting of 43 Scotch acres, let upon an improving lease, for 21 years from Whitfunday 1793. The present rent is 16l. which rises progressively to 21l. These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in cumulo along with other lands.
VIII. The Burrow Roods of **STAPLEGORDON**, lying in the parish of Langholm, and within two miles of the thriving town of Langholm. They consist of 26 Scotch acres, and will be out of lease at Whitfunday next. They are at present let only for 7l. but the land being of good quality, and the rent not having been raised for many years, a very considerable additional rent may be expected. They hold of the Crown, and are valued in cumulo with other lands.
The whole of these lands are remarkably low rented, and the public burdens affecting them are inconsiderable.
The lands will be shewn by the different tenants, and for further particulars, application may be made to Mr. William Stewart, at Hillside, near Lockerbie—Mr. Keith, accountant in Edinburgh—or Mr. Craufurd Tait, W. S. Edinburgh.
The articles of roup, title-deeds, and plans of the lands, will be shewn upon applying to Mr. Keith or Mr. Tait—to either of whom, or to Mr. Stewart, private offers may be made prior to the day of sale.